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Russian Setback in North Delays Viborg Capture; German Plane Shot Down

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 7, 1940

War Summary: France Reports U-Boat Sinkings

In Finland, Russian troops refrained from attempting to occupy the half-surrounded City of Viborg, largely, it is said, because of the failure of the troops at the northern end of the Mannerheim Line to make any progress, which leaves those advancing on Viborg liable to be encircled in turn. The main fighting reported today has been around the Vuoksi River in the middle of the Line, where Russians do not appear to have made any gains. [Details: Page 4.]

In the West, beyond minor activity around the Luxemburg frontier, main operations have been in the air, where British planes shot down a German plane off the northeast coast of Scotland, while Royal Air Force reconnaissance planes flew over northwest Germany and the Wilhelmshaven naval base during the night.

At sea, France claimed to have sunk 12 U-boats since war began, and announced floating of a new 35,000-ton battleship. Germany staged its first night bombing attack on British shipping, off the East Coast, while the 12,842-ton tanker San Florentino was disclosed to have been torpedoed and sunk. [Details: Page 6.]

In the Commons, Britain was told that its fliers have carried out more than a thousand sorties into German territory. The British Air Minister, asking more funds for the Royal Air Force, said that the Allies are outbuilding Germany's air force. [Details: Page 4.]

Relief for Partially Employed Asked

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, recommended today that jobless insurance benefits be extended to the partially unemployed. She asked the Legislature to approve legislation permitting benefits—for both total and partial unemployment—to be measured in units of days instead of weeks.

Wage Tax Boosts Philadelphia Revenue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Despite the City's new 1½ per cent wage tax, Philadelphia tax collections from all sources during the first two months of this year were only $471,555 ahead of the corresponding period of 1939. This was disclosed today in a statement by Receiver of Taxes Frank J. Willard showing collections of $9,802,537 from all sources. The wage tax yielded $1,020,271 in January.

Cleveland Gamblers Deprived of Telephone

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Ohio Bell Telephone Company gave police full co-operation today in an effort to stamp out gambling on horse races by removing telephones from 10 places described as "bookie joints." A company official said telephones would be cut off whenever police present information they help to promote gambling.

Intercoastal Shipping Asks Freight Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Owners of about 100 American steamships engaged in Atlantic-Pacific coastal shipping applied today to the Maritime Commission for the right to raise freight charges 5 to 20 per cent.

ADD WASH—DAY

King Pledges Rumania to Neutrality

BUCHAREST (AP)—The Rumanian Parliament was opened by King Carol, who declared his Nation would continue neutrality in commercial as well as political activities, an indication of the course he hopes to steer between British and German pressure for control of Rumania's rich oil and other resources. [Details: Page 7.]

Protest Halts Idle Pay to Chrysler Workers

DETROIT (AP)—The Michigan Manufacturers Association announced today it is appealing from a referee's ruling which approved claims totaling approximately $2,000,000 against the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission by Chrysler Corporation workers made idle by a labor dispute last fall. The Commission was prepared to begin payments March 8. In view of the appeal, payments will be held up.

Von Ribbentrop Sees Peace Within Year

BERLIN (AP)—The authoritative German commentary service Dienst Aus Deutschland today disclosed that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had expressed the opinion that the war would be over within a year. The Foreign Minister declared Germany had no territorial aspirations in Southeast Europe and repeated claims the British blockade is ineffective while the German counter-blockade becomes increasingly effective.

Stainless Steel Cars Going to Portugal

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company announced today the first American stainless steel railway cars to be built for export are under construction here for delivery to the Portuguese National Railway. Twenty-eight cars have been ordered for delivery early in the summer.

Former Judge Manton on Way to Prison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Martin T. Manton, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court, who was convicted on charges of "peddling judicial favors" made against him by John T. Cahill, United States Attorney here, today started for Northeastern Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa. Manton was sentenced to two years in Federal prison and a fine of $10,000.

In Washington: 'Educational' Contracts Let

By the Associated Press

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, announced today award of contracts totaling $381,802 for "educational" orders for munitions and material. They included: Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., fuzes and related items, $153,152. Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, Boston, telephone equipment, $43,482.

Senate leaders set out today to untangle a parliamentary snarl created by maneuvering over an amendment proposed by Senator John H. Danaher (R) of Connecticut. The amendment, which would give Government workers accused of illegal political activity a chance to appeal from Civil Service Commission rulings to the courts, was ruled defeated on a voice vote.

Federal tax experts calculated today that income taxes this year from state and local government employees might run two or three times as high as the $16,000,000 previously forecast. Under a new law, the estimated $3,600,000,000 salaries of about 2,600,000 state and local workers will be subject to Federal tax. The total from corporations and all classes of individuals has been estimated by various officials at from $550,000,000 to $750,000,000.

An Allied purchasing mission reported to be considering expenditure of $1,000,000,000 for American airplanes arranged to confer with United States officials, including Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, H. G. Black, assured the House Agricultural Committee that compliance with the agricultural adjustment program would not be made a prerequisite to obtaining Federal Land Bank loans.

On With the Job

"Humor in the World Crisis"

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Trees for Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Aiming at an enlarged program of soil conservation and drought prevention, 26 counties in the Province recently announced plans for a reforestation program for the coming year, it was announced at the annual meeting here of the Ontario Conservation and Reforestation Association.

Applications for at least 17,000,000 trees are expected from the counties. In 1939, some 10,689 applications were made for 16,383,400 trees, just twice the number of applications made five years ago.

Census Data on Air To Counter Attacks

To answer "propaganda on objections raised over questions to be asked April 2 and after by census enumerators," and to clarify individual questions directed to the Census office, Patrick J. Murray, District Manager for the United States Census Bureau for Massachusetts in Boston, will take the air twice a week, beginning this afternoon.

Today's radiocast was scheduled for 4 p. m. over WAAB. Next week this day may be changed. The second radiocast will be on Saturdays at 1:45 over WEEI.

Court Worker Says He Paid Conway $300

A veteran employee of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court testified at the trial of John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of Court, this morning that he had paid an assessment of $300 to William T. Conway, co-defendant.

The employee was Edward J. Kelley, who has been in the Clerk's office for 15 years. Taking the witness stand this morning—the fourth day of the trial—he told Judge George F. Leary and a Suffolk County jury that Mr. Conway had told him he was expected to pay because of his rating. Mr. Conway said, according to Mr. Kelley, that all who paid would be kept and that those who did not would be let go.

"He told me," Mr. Kelley said, "that various expenses had been incurred in Mr. Connolly's campaign and that certain persons in the office were going to be kept and that various changes were to be made. It was intended that in view of my rating I should contribute $300."

Told to Get It

"I told Mr. Conway that I did not have the money and he told me to get it," the witness testified. "A day or so later he saw me again and asked me if I had something for him. I said I did. We went down stairs and I gave him $300."

Asked by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle what Mr. Conway said, Mr. Kelley replied, "I think he said 'Thank you.'"

"What else did he say?" the attorney asked.

"He said that those who were asked to contribute were going to be kept and those who were not asked were going to be let go," the witness answered.

Mr. Kelley then explained that he raised the $300 by borrowing $100 from a friend and withdraw-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

Damage to Parks By Snow Dumping Charged by Long

Charges that the dumping of snow on Boston Common and in the city's various parks and playgrounds has done considerable damage were made today to George Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, by William P. Long, Park Commissioner.

Mr. Long said that while estimates of the damage could not be made until the snow melts, a number of the playgrounds were damaged considerably by the movement of trucks across the turf, particularly on the Common, the Public Gardens, and the Fenway.

The Park Commissioner, in foreseeing possible damage to these grounds, asked the Public Works Department to hold up 10 per cent of the payment to be made to the contractors hired to haul the snow away.

Therefore, when the city paid out the first two of the 12 contractors this morning, 10 per cent of their total amount was held out. This is a privilege which the city holds anyway, but Mr. Long considered it good insurance. The snow removal contracts hold the contracting companies responsible for damage to these parks.

'Considerable damage," Mr. Long said, "has been caused to Boston Common. The copings of stone posts were knocked off; the wire fence around the ballfield knocked down and damaged in such a manner that it may be necessary to rebuild the entire fence, and the parade ground damaged by the running of heavy trucks and the operation of bulldozers in this area.

"In the Back Bay Fens," M Long continued, "trees have been removed, bushes knocked over, and lawns injured. On the Columbus Avenue playground the fence has been damaged and snow piled 20 feet high on the field."

Mr. Hyland, in making a hasty survey of the various "dumping grounds," does not feel that the damage will exceed the 10 per cent held from the checks of the Ward General Contracting Company and John Deveney & Co. These two concerns were the ones dumping snow on the Boston Common and other city playgrounds.

NLRB Ouster, Reform Urged In House Study

Committee would substitute 3-man board for present group and curtail its authority.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The present National Labor Relations Board would be wiped out and a new one substituted whose powers would be greatly reduced and whose authority would be circumscribed by court appeals and various other sweeping devices under amendments to the Wagner Act offered today by the special Smith Committee of the House.

The recommendations are expected to bring one of the sharpest controversies of the present session of Congress and perhaps provide a Presidential campaign issue.

The report was submitted to the House by a majority of three in the five-man Committee and was accompanied by a minority statement by two New Deal members vigorously criticizing its proposals as threatening "the principles, purposes, and objectives of the act."

The committee divided as follows:

For the proposed amendments:

Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman, Charles A. Halleck (R) from Indiana, and Harry N. Routzohn (R) from Ohio.

Against the amendments:

Abe Murdock (D) from Utah and Arthur D. Healey (D) from Massachusetts.

The division was expected and considered prophetic of the lines of divergence in the House, where Mr. Smith represents the conservative southern Democratic members who have combined with Republicans on this issue to demand sweeping changes in the Wagner Act, as opposed to the New Deal group, who in this instance are probably in a numerical minority.

No basis for compromise seemed possible in view of the divergence of the reports and this again indicated a no-compromise fight in the House. Under terms of the resolution setting up the Smith Committee, its tentative report now goes to the regular 21-man House Labor Committee, Chariman of which is Representative Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, said to be unsympathetic to Wagner Act changes.

Under House rules, the Smith report may be held up 30 days in the Norton Committee before a petition to discharge it is in order. Advocates of Wagner Act changes are confident of a majority if a petition is offered and some forecast the unprecedented step of short-circuiting the House Labor Committee if it tries to block passage.

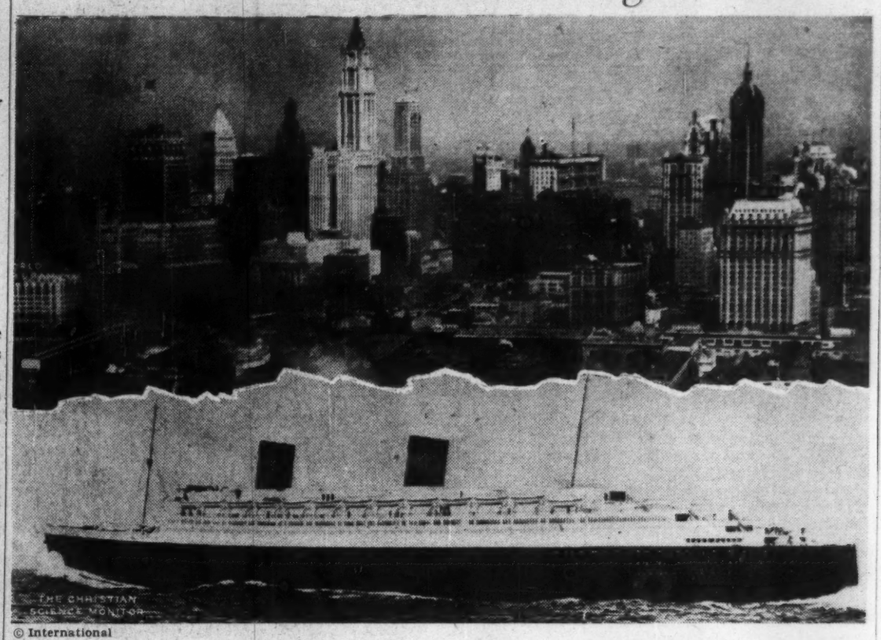
Suggested Changes

Major changes in the Wagner Act as suggested by the Smith Committee majority follow:

1. Present three members of the Labor Board would be dis-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Safe Haven for World's Largest Liner



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Model of the Queen Elizabeth Backed by the New York Skyline Tells of Dash

U. S. Mediation Is Hinted In Soviet-Finnish Struggle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The likelihood of American participation in any attempted mediation of the Russo-Finnish war was seen as strengthened here today with authoritative reports that Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Moscow and personal friend of President Roosevelt, had had several lengthy behind-the-scenes discussions recently with Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of People's Commissars.

Coincidental with the Steinhardt-Molotoff conversations have come reports that Russia, worried over the presence of a large Allied army in the Near East and the possibility of active Allied intervention in favor of Finland, is willing to discuss mediation. Additional confirmation of this came today with unconfirmed word from Stockholm that the Russian Government had presented its terms to Helsingfors through the Swedish Government.

In this country officials close to the White House and the Department of State recognize that Finland cannot hope, without more Allied aid than it is now getting, to prolong its present resistance indefinitely. They believe an American move that would end the war and leave Finland substantial independence and yet not threaten American neutrality would be popular.

Word has also reached the State Department here that American officials in Moscow, who formerly were left cooling their heels outside officials' doors, have suddenly found those doors swinging wide at their first knock. This lends credence to the belief that Russia may not be adverse to accepting the United States either as a direct mediator or as an influential sponsor of such mediation.

The major doubt entertained in informed circles here as to the possibility of American mediation centered on the question of probable minimum demands by Russia. If these demands were so drastic as to strip Finland of all but theoretical independence, it is hard to see how the United States could use them as a basis for mediation unless Finland so requested.

Peace Hopes Dim

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—Nothing could be learned in Moscow today concerning Stockholm reports of a Swedish move to halt the Finnish-Russian war with an armistice, but informed observers discounted the possibility of such a step meeting success.

The Kremlin soon after the war started gave formal recognition to a "Finnish People's Government" set up at Terijoki just across the frontier. These observers expressed the opinion that the Soviet Government was determined to support the Terijoki regime until final victory.

Russia was said to believe the British-French Allies are considering dispatch of forces to aid the Finnish Army.

The Soviet press repeatedly has suggested that in warring against Field Marshall Mannerheim's forces the Red Army also was fighting an important arm of "British-French imperialism."

Thus it was considered any negotiations between Moscow and Helsingfors were out of the question.

Peace overtures reported in Soviet-Finnish conflict: Page 4.

Welles to Get Views of Poles On New State

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 7—As President Roosevelt's "listener-at-large" began the democratic portion of his European peace tour by a visit with President Lebrun and an hour and forty minute conference as well as dinner with Premier Edouard Daladier, two significant sidelights emerged from the thick silence surrounding the trip.

The first is the announcement that the United States Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, will confer with Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister, and August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, thus extending the original scope of his voyage to include the third of the Allies.

Considerable importance is attached here to this innovation, which is to take place Saturday afternoon. It will follow a long schedule of other official appointments here in Paris, including conversations with Parliamentary leaders and Cabinet members.

The fact that Mr. Welles is seeing the heads of the Polish Government now located in France means that he will take back with him to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull a complete picture of the Poles' own views on what is bound to be one of the thorniest problems of the peace settlement, namely, what sort of a Polish State to re-establish, and what to do about that part of pre-war Poland now occupied by the Soviets.

Absolute Secrecy Kept

The second point which emerged from the Welles meeting soon after his arrival in Paris with the French, British, and American press was his explicit and emphatic insistence upon the fact that he would reveal nothing whatever of what he learned in Rome and Berlin to Premier Daladier or Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, or any of the French and British leaders he is seeing here and in London.

This declaration, the writer is able to confirm, was not made merely for the benefit of the press, but really means that Mr. Welles will, as he himself puts it, keep

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Supership Slips Past U-Boats In U. S. Dash

World's largest liner makes secret dash—New York has a welcome at that.

By Robert M. Hallett

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Painted a shadowy gray—but carrying the Union Jack triumphantly from her taffrail—Britain's greatest luxury liner, the Queen Elizabeth, steamed into New York harbor today to remain indefinitely after successfully eluding Germany's submarines on a secret crossing of the Atlantic.

The superliner was an impressive sight to thousands of spectators as she came from the Lower Bay to the Hudson River this afternoon. But her drab coloring and the lack of the usual gaiety that would mark the end of the maiden voyage of the $28,750,000 vessel, reminded spectators that Europe was at war. The ship had no visible guns on deck but was protected by a new anti-mine cable.

Tied Up at Pier

The Queen Elizabeth, which has not been completed and, therefore, not commissioned, was tied up at the Cunard White Star Line Pier at West Fiftieth Street across from the Queen Mary, also of the Cunard White Star Line, which has been held here since the war began.

The Normandie, of the French Line, also is tied up near-by.

Thus the three largest steamships in the world are at piers here far removed from the threat of enemy bombing planes and the submarine menace.

The feat of the Queen Elizabeth, under the command of J. C. Townley, who formerly commanded the Queen Mary, is comparable to the daring voyages of the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, from New York to Murmansk, Russia, in the early days of the war, and that of the German submarine, Deutschland, during the first World War from Germany to Baltimore, Md.

Was Due in April or May

According to peacetime schedule, the Queen Elizabeth would have arrived here late in April or early in May with all the fanfare ceremony and advance preparation that marks the maiden voyage of a new queen of the sea lanes.

There was no such welcome for her today as British officials, Federal, State, and City representatives extended to the Queen Mary on her maiden voyage in 1936.

That was a gala occasion and was headline news of the day all over the country, but the furtive voyage of the Queen Elizabeth to escape the depredations of war and her more or less silent entrance into New York Harbor had no glamour or official ceremony.

In spite of the short notice of her arrival, however, New York did its best to welcome the huge craft with some semblance of celebration. Numerous small boats, tugs, and Government craft swarmed about her as she made her way from quarantine to her Hudson River pier, and crowds of spectators lined the Battery and the shore all along the route.

Special Police at Dock

A detachment of more than 100 police, representing one of the largest special police details on the waterfront in years, was at the pier to keep order among the thou-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

Welles Doesn't Trust Secrets to Cables—Antitrust Drive and Politics—Pertinent Primaries—More Third-Term Gossip at the Capital

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mr. Welles Saves on Cables: The exigencies of the war are preventing Sumner Welles from cabling confidential memoranda to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealing the inner nature of his highly-placed interviews. They will have to wait until the Undersecretary of State gets back to the capital.

The fact is that no Nation trusts the secrecy of its cabling codes in time of war, and because of the assurance which Mr. Welles is giving to all the statesmen he is interviewing that their confidences will be revealed only to the American Government, he is not trusting his reports to the hazard of the State Department's private cable code. Consequently the White House and the State Department are receiving only perfunctory information and are as anxious as the American public for the "low-down" from their Listener-at-Large.

Peace Initiative?: It can be put down that Mr. Welles is not providing a medium for the exchange of peace proposals between the belligerents, or, for that matter, between the belligerents and the nonbelligerent, nonneutral, Signor Mussolini of Rome. A condition of Mr. Welles's mission was that any disclosures of peace plans or war purposes would be only for the ears of the President and Mr. Hull and would not be mentioned at any of his European calling points.

American initiative toward mediation, if any—and none is expected in Washington—will come only from Mr. Roosevelt and only after the Undersecretary has returned to report in person.

Hitler's Demands: Neutral mediation which would bring an early end to hostilities is considered by diplomats here as even less likely than when Mr. Welles was dispatched upon his tour of inquiry. It is noted that Berlin took the occasion to expand rather than contract its war aims—a device Reichsführer Hitler has frequently used when he saw a prospect of getting his previous minimum demands. Another basic element in the equation cited here is that neither side has experienced a substantial test of strength.

Antitrust, Pro-Recovery: More than 100 lawyers in the Department of Justice are devoting their full time to investigating violations of the antitrust laws in the building trades of the United States. Since the inquiry got under way last summer it has cost about $175,000 and has brought in a large netful of results. It is aimed at the abuse of power by labor unions in preventing the use of cheaper materials and more efficient methods. It seeks to reduce construction costs to a point where more Americans can afford new homes and thus enable the building industry to play its historically significant role in recovery. Robert H. Jackson, the new Attorney General, is giving the campaign his support, although as a Democratic presidential aspirant he has been warned that he is dealing with political dynamite.

Prophetic Primaries: The two most prophetic early primaries will be these: Wisconsin on April 2 because it will test within the Republican Party the competitive strength of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Thomas E. Dewey in a two-way contest, and Illinois on April 9 because it will test within the Democratic Party the antithird-term candidacy of Vice-President Garner against President Roosevelt.

Too Many Protests: When President Roosevelt kept telling the correspondents at his press conference this week that he hadn't read any political news, they finally asked him if he had read his biography. They referred, of course, to a column which Ernest K. Lindley, Mr. Roosevelt's biographer and supporter, recently devoted to a purported verbatim account of what a veteran Southern Democratic Congressman said to the President upon asking him directly if he was going to run again and more particularly of what the President said in reply.

The interview quoted Mr. Roosevelt as being resolved to retire and favoring a Democratic ticket headed by Cordell Hull with either Robert H. Jackson or Paul V. McNutt as his running mate. Mr. Roosevelt claimed he hadn't "read" it—read is a precise word here because he may have read only 98 and 44-100 of it—although Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina had telephoned to suggest that he read it because it was the "talk of Congress."

Was the account correct? It tallies with other news reports previously published. Has the President had such an interview at which he so expressed himself? Well, Mr. Lindley's column quoted only one politician and at least five Democratic Congressmen have come forward to protest that somebody has violated their confidence!

J. Roscoe Drummond

'Interning' of 'Old Ironsides' Probable for the War Period

The historic frigate Constitution, known to millions of Americans as "Old Ironsides" and now anchored at the Charlestown Navy Yard, may be barred to sightseers for the duration of the war in Europe, it was learned today.

Long an historic shrine, visited annually by thousands of school children and tourists, the vessel has been closed to sightseers since Sept. 8, 1939, when President Roosevelt proclaimed a state of limited emergency closing all Navy Yards to visitors. Proposals to move the ship to an anchorage outside the yard, received by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, the Commandant, have been carefully examined and found wanting, officials announced today.

The two sites most seriously considered for accommodating the Constitution were Rowes Wharf and Charles River Basin, both of which, upon investigation by Navy engineers, proved to be inadequate, Captain of the Yard Ronan C. Grady said.

Lack of room to fully rig the ship excluded Rowe's Wharf as a possible anchorage, the Captain explained, and Charles River Basin with only 17 feet of water—whereas the vessel draws 20 feet—was found unusable without extensive dredging operations involving expense which the Navy Department does not care to assume at this time.

Although the vessel, which has long been a landmark in the Navy Yard and an integral part of local history, appears to be "interned" for the duration of the limited emergency which began with the outbreak of the European war, there is ample precedent for moving it from the Yard.

In 1931 Old Ironsides, which was known as the United States's "one-man navy" between 1812 and 1820, "sailed" out of Charlestown on a three-year voyage which took her to nearly every principal port on the two coasts. Any attempt, however, to permanently remove the colorful old ship from the New England scene—as was recently proposed when Representative John J. Cochrane (D) of Missouri suggested placing it in a naval museum at Washington—has met with vigorous opposition.

In the present matter of making the ship accessible to visitors the two Massachusetts Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh, had indicated their approval of moving it from the yard if suitable accommodations and protection could have been guaranteed.

Picture of "Old Ironsides," Page 11.

Church Council Asks President For Statement About Vatican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has asked President Roosevelt for a public statement that Myron C. Taylor is not regarded by the White House as an official Ambassador from the United States to the Vatican.

A letter requesting this official pronouncement, written by the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Council, was dispatched 10 days ago, but no reply has been received as yet, according to the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Secretary of the Council.

Dr. Cavert declined to make public the letter's text pending a Presidential reply, but he did give out an advance copy of an editorial to appear in the Federal Council Bulletin, March issue, which sets down the Federal Council's misgivings.

"Ambiguous Phrase" Cited

An "ambiguous" phrase recently uttered by President Roosevelt, referring to Mr. Taylor as having the rank of Ambassador, has opened the way for "conflicting judgments," the editorial declares. Thus widely divergent interpretations of the President's appointment have appeared in Protestant circles.

Emphasizing the effort to clarify the President's appointment, the editorial recalls that on Jan. 16, Dr. Buttrick wrote the White House reporting that a Vatican pronouncement had said that Mr. Taylor would be regarded as "the provisional Ambassador to the Holy See," and saying that this was producing serious "misgivings among Protestants who sense a threat to their convictions."

At that time Dr. Buttrick asked "positive public assurance" that the President had no intention of establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Some assurance came when members of a Baptist delegation reported informally that President Roosevelt had told them that Mr. Taylor's appointment did not involve diplomatic recognition of the Vatican, and, according to the editorial, on Jan. 23 as Assistant Secretary of State declared that the appointment did not mean the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations.

Council Gave Warning

On Jan. 26, the editorial continues, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in a statement issued, provisionally accepted this assurance, but warned that the appointment would be opposed if it proved a "stepping stone to official diplomatic relations with the Vatican."

Not even a temporary diplomatic appointment was approved by the Council's statement, and Mr. Taylor's mission was approved only as being "strictly unofficial, and centrally concerned with efforts for world peace," the editorial adds.

Meeting Filmed

ROME, March 7 (AP)—A copy of the first motion picture ever filmed in the private apartment of the Pope—the reception of Myron C. Taylor by Pope Pius XII—has been sent to Archbishop Spellman of New York, who has been given complete authority to decide whether it will be shown to the American public.

The Vatican imposed these conditions: that the 550-foot film should be screened in full wherever shown and not inserted in any other news reels.

Mr. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Holy See, saw a preview of the picture last night. The film contains a commentary by an American priest and a musical accompaniment from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Attends Consistory

VATICAN CITY, March 7 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, attended a semi-public consistory today for the canonization of two prospective saints.

Exploitation Need Seen for Dried California Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGAN HILL, Calif.—An advertising campaign for the promotion of domestic sale of California dried fruit is advocated by Frank Shay, President of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, as a way to overcome the industry's difficulties resulting from the European conflict.

Speaking before 125 guests and members of the Morgan Hill Grange recently, Mr. Shay gave his three reasons for the decrease in dried fruit exports. First, England's desire to trade with neutral countries likely to give the Allies military support; second, to keep Germany from the neutral European and Asiatic markets, and third, purposely to shun American purchases in order to arouse the farmers in favor of offering unlimited credits to the warring nations.

Mr. Shay explained that America enjoyed a better export trade at good prices during the outbreak of the World War becaues none of the involved countries were prepared for the conflict, whereas during recent prewar months supplies of food and other materials were pouring steadily into European markets. Consequently, a demand for dried fruits at increased prices must be accomplished through effective advertising rather than through feeding fighting armies, Mr. Shay said.

More Canadian Apple Juice

OTTAWA—From the 1939 Canadian apple crop about 1,000,000 gallons of apple juice are being made compared with about 60,000 gallons made from the 1938 crop.

Professor of Character

● People often spoke of Prof. Williams* as a "character builder" because so many outstanding men had come out of his classes, and in their later years held him in such high regard.

But he scoffed at the idea.

"You can't do much about molding a man's character in four years," he said, "though you can make a good start in four generations."

Character is the ability to rise to any emergency. It isn't something you can apply to the surface, it grows from the inside out. It comes by being a certain way so long you can't be anything else.

We sincerely believe that Quaker State is the finest motor oil made. Partly because it is made from the finest Pennsylvania crude oil. Partly because it is refined with extreme care in four great modern refineries, equipped with the latest scientific *devices*. But most of all, because our refineries have been making only superlatively fine lubricants since the early days of the automobile, and wouldn't know how to make any other kind. Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

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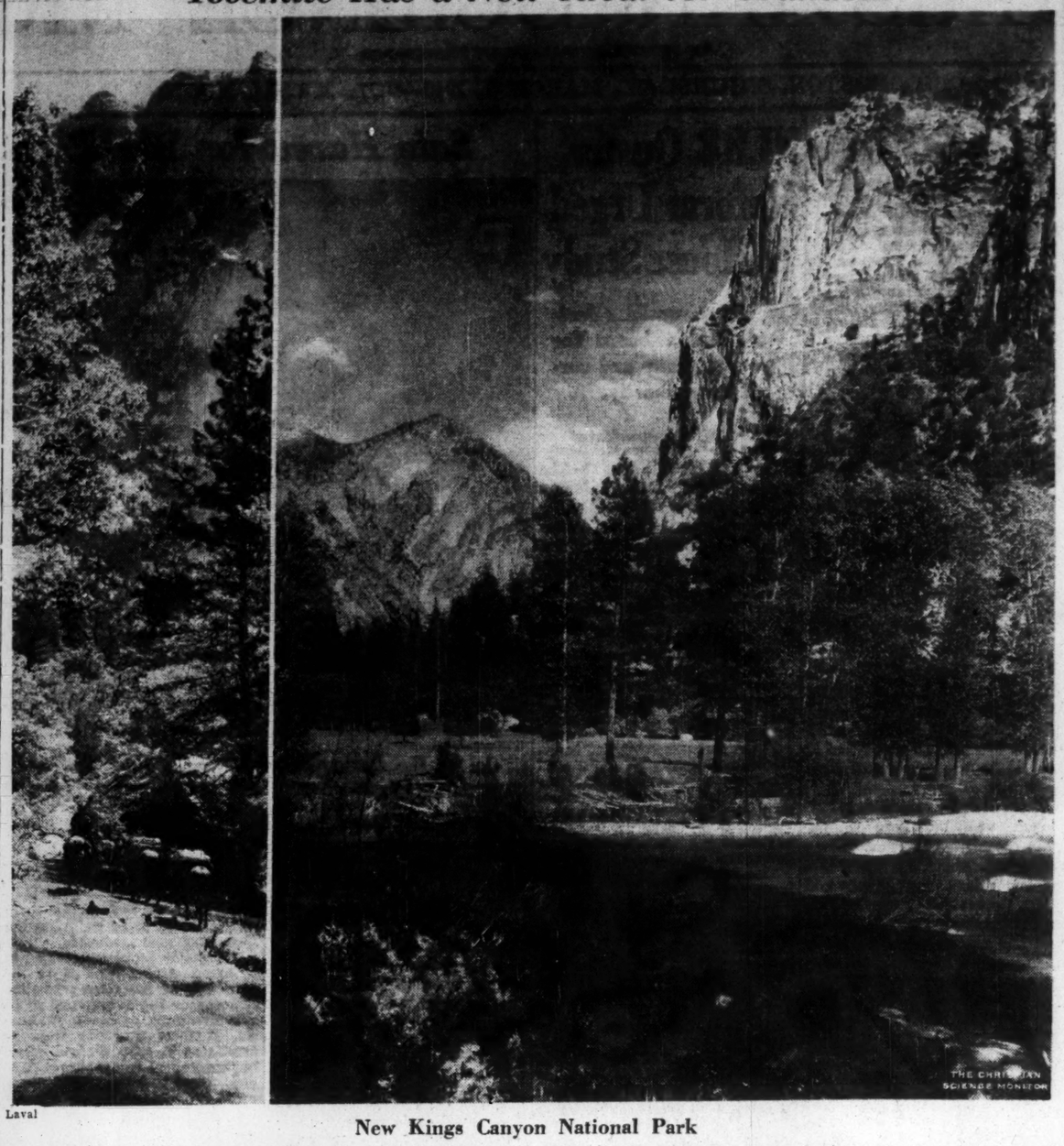
Yosemite Has a New Rival for Grandeur



Laval

New Kings Canyon National Park

Left: Typical of the trails that lead into this California wilderness of 450,000 acres just set aside by the Federal Government as a National Park. Right: This Zumwalt Meadow in the new park shows its resemblance to similar areas in the Yosemite.

Kings Canyon National Park Joins Other Western Wilds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Conservationists won a 60-year campaign yesterday when President Roosevelt signed a bill setting aside California's scenic Kings Canyon region as a National Park.

Adjoining Sequoia National Park on the south, Kings Canyon National Park includes 454,000 acres of some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in the United States. Its canyons contain a magnificent assemblage of rock carvings even higher and more rugged than many of those in the Yosemite. Outstanding among all the Kings River rock temples is Tehipite Dome, towering above the canyon floor 3,700 feet or almost 2,100 feet higher than El Capitan.

Agitation for construction of reclamation or power projects within the area, which threatened to tie up the park bill in the House last session dwindled after army engineers and reclamation service experts reported that the only feasible water storage sites on the Kings River are located many miles outside the new park's boundaries.

The House finally passed the measure last session. The Senate gave its approval without amendment on Feb. 19.

Harold I. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has announced his intention of maintaining the new park area's primitive wilderness, with roads and other marks of civilization kept to an absolute minimum. The National Park Service will attempt to restore to the area such nearly-vanished wildlife as the Sierra bighorn (wild sheep), the southern wolverine and the Pacific fisher.

A new highway, constructed by the State of California, provides an entrance way to the park, but does not cut through it.

The first bill designed to preserve inviolate this vast scenic area was introduced in Congress in 1881. John Muir, the great conservationist, was one of the park's first vigorous proponents.

Under the terms of the Hearhart bill, now enacted into law, the few livestock men who have been allowed to graze their animals in the park area will have their permit rights continued during their lifetimes. As in all national parks, the magnificent forests will be protected against commercial logging.

In addition to the forests, there are countless clear blue lakes, cascades, waterfalls, and high flowery meadows to be preserved in their natural state for the enjoyment of those who like to "rough it."

Lehman Signs Bill Changing Life Insurance Valuations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman on March 5 affixed his signature to the bill by Assemblyman Foster R. Piper (R.), of Buffalo, amending the New York State Insurance Law in relation to the valuation of life insurance policies and annuity policies contracts. The measure provides, among other things, that after July 1, 1941, industrial life insurance companies shall use new and modern standard industrial mortality tables to be prescribed by the State Superintendent of Insurance after consultation with the companies.

The measure also provides that the legal minimum standard for the valuation of all industrial life insurance policies issued after the effective date of the New Law shall, at the option of the insurer, be based on either (1) the standard mortality table or the substandard industrial mortality table, with interest at 3½ per cent a year by the net level premium method, or (2) either of these tables by the modified preliminary term method.

Under the terms of the law, companies doing industrial life insurance business in New York State shall, after a hearing file in the Superintendent's office a revised substandard industrial mortality table and a revised standard industrial mortality table.

Thereafter and, prior to Jan. 1, 1942, the Superintendent of Insurance may permit any such company to use such tables, but on and after that date these tables shall be the minimum standards for the valuation of all industrial life insurance policies issued.

Every company doing industrial life insurance business in this State shall notify the Superintendent whether or not it intends to use the revised tables as the minimum standards for the valuation of industrial life insurance policies, and every such company electing so to use the revised tables shall thereafter continue to use them as the minimum standards for the valuation of such policies.

The legal minimum standard of the valuation of all industrial life insurance policies issued prior to this law becoming effective shall be the minimum standard required by the law of this State in force at the date of issuance.

In his annual report to the Legislature, Louis H. Pink, state superintendent of insurance, discussed industrial life insurance at some length stressing that this type of insurance continues to occupy the thought and attention of his department.

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British Conservative Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—While the Conservative candidate, Mr. J. D. Profumo, gained a comfortable majority of 11,298 in the Kettering by-election, according to the results announced today, his opponent Mr. W. Ross "Workers and Pensioners Antiwar Candidate," polled 6,616 votes, which at first sight appears to be a big increase in the antiwar vote compared with other recent by-elections

But it would be incorrect to assess the vote for Mr. Ross as an accurate indication of antiwar feeling in this constituency. The issue was complicated by other factors. The candidacy of Mr. Ross was sponsored by local Labor interests in defiance of the central Labor organization which is still observing the wartime political truce with the Conservatives.

As a local Councillor, however, Mr. Ross could count on considerable Labor support on personal as well as political grounds. Moreover, the campaign was fought more on the pension question than on terminating the war. Mr. Ross stood for a weekly pension of £1 compared with the present Government scale of ten shillings, plus small additional benefits for those found needy after the "means test."

Members of the Peace Pledge Union, the extreme pacifist organization, were active canvassers for Mr. Ross while Mr. Profumo fought the contest in the Army uniform of the regiment in which he is now serving. Mr. Profumo, who is 25, becomes the youngest Member of Parliament.

In the last Kettering election, the Conservatives gained a narrow victory over the Labor candidate, the figures being Conservative, 22,885 and Labor, 20,042 on this occasion only 39 per cent of the electorate voted.

Poet, as True Historian of His Era, Regarded as Essential by Auslander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Poets and poetry may be regarded with suspicion in an age when success is measured by money in the bank, nevertheless life without poetry not only is drab, but actually dangerous, according to Joseph Auslander, Director of Poetry for the Library of Congress.

Mr. Auslander and his wife, Audrey Wurdemann, Pulitzer Prize winner for poetry in 1934, spoke at the annual Institute of Literature of the University of Miami.

"We can't afford to live without our poets at this time," said Mr. Auslander, "for poetry represents certain intrinsic spiritual values that are not subject to change. Nothing material is worth anything. The poet is the true historian of his time. He rescues from the clock the appreciation of timeless things."

Speaking of the poetry room in the Library of Congress, Mr. Auslander said his work in building it is to focus and co-ordinate the scattered talents of the Nation.

"I want to buy manuscripts while the poets are still alive, not wait until they are dead," he said. "That seems like heresy to some, no doubt. Poe got 10 dollars for 'The Raven' when he and his wife were in need, but $56,000 was paid for that manuscript years later. I want our poets to be appreciated while they are living. I am working to establish a fund for this purpose. If such a fund had existed in Queen Elizabeth's time we should now have manuscripts of all the great writers of that age instead of nothing but four signatures of Shakespeare. I am determined not to let that happen in our time. We now have our Shakespeares, our Marlowes, our Johnsons, but they are too close to us and we don't know them. It's high time we helped them."

Mr. Auslander said he has obtained important manuscripts of Walt Whitman which have been put on exhibition and attract more than 700 visitors a day.

Gary Ancestral Home Given to Edgefield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Oakly Park, ancestral home of the late Martin Witherspoon Gary, has been presented to the Town of Edgefield by former Gov. John Gary Evans of Spartanburg, as a memorial to his uncle, according to an announcement made by Mayor R. H. Norris, who accepted the gift in behalf of the Town.

"General Gary was one of the State's most colorful characters, a leader in war and in peace," said Mayor Norris.

A native of Abbeville County, General Gary practiced law at the Edgefield bar and served in both branches of the South Carolina General Assembly. He spent all of his professional life in Edgefield.

The former South Carolina Governor and Mrs. Evans came to Edgefield recently to make the presentation.

Australian Blocs Agree On Wartime Coalition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, March 7—The Commonwealth of Australia is to have a coalition government, according to an agreement reached between Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies and leaders of the Country Party.

It had been generally expected that resumption of the coalition between the two major parties—that of the Government, the United Australia party, and the smaller, though powerful, Country Party led by Archie Galbraith Cameron—would be effected before the meeting of the Federal Parliament next April.

The agreement is stated to be based on giving Mr. Cameron the rank of Deputy Prime Minister and on allotting to the Country Party three portfolios and two honorary ministerships.

The need for a coalition Ministry during the war period has been generally recognized since the Government Party holds only 26 seats in a full House of Representatives of 74. The Government has therefore been able to continue only so long as the Country Party, wit its 17 seats, supported it against the Laborites, who hold 29 seats.

Huge War Effort Under Way

The situation was generally recognized to be impossible for the Ministry, which has just revealed that its war program calls for the dispatch abroad of a full army corps of about 80,000 men abroad, the establishment of a reserve of 90,000 men and for the calling up of between 25,000 and 50,000 men for home training.

To strengthen to Government in this huge war effort made the coalition inevitable. Its formation was the more easily effected in that the differences between the two parties have not been really fundamental. They had worked together fairly well from the time that the late Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons formed the coalition with the Country Party under Sir Earle Page in 1931, until the passing of Mr. Lyons a year ago, when, owing largely to personal differences between Sir Earle and the new Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, the latter decided to run a one-party government.

Rift Over Nominations

Even then some arrangement might have been patched up when Sir Earle resigned, to be succeeded by Mr. Cameron, if a dispute had not arisen over the question of nominations. Mr. Menzies demanded the right to name the members of his own Cabinet, while the Country Party wished to control the selection.

For eight years the Coalition had worked effectively, with four seats allotted to the Cabinet, and with Sir Earle Page, who had led the Country Party for 19 years, acting as Deputy Prime Minister.

The new arrangement allows the Party five Cabinet seats, three with portfolios. How these are to be distributed is expected to be announced without delay. It leaves the Labor Party in a minority, but the Coalition is expected to reach a basis of agreement as far as possible with the Labor Opposition on major issues in carrying out the war program.

'Will Be There'

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AP)—Defeat of a Government candidate by a Laborite in a parliamentary by-election was interpreted as a minor blow for Australia's war policy.

The Labor Party opposes compulsory military service and the sending of Australian troops overseas.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies asserted that the election result meant that the Government was ahead of public opinion on the war, but that "no one abroad need doubt that when the crucial moment comes Australia will be there."

European Air War Dictates Changes in U. S. Warplanes

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Disclosure that the European War has dictated essential changes in the designs of new American Army planes was made officially March 6 following the testimony of Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold at a secret House committee session.

Such alterations as equipping bombers with armor and installing fuel tanks which automatically seal bullet holes were decided on after a week's conference of experts.

Members of the House Military Committee said General Arnold testified privately March 5 that the cost of planes had mounted about 10 per cent since the Air Corps' $300,000,000 expansion was voted last year. The increases were ascribed in part to the alterations.

Earlier, it was learned, General Arnold informed a group of Army officers that the war lessons were learned "fortunately in time."

He predicted that despite a delay in the production of some high-powdered engines, anticipated delays in construction of some pursuit and bombing craft, and the contemplated design alterations, the goal of 5,500 planes should be reached on time, by July 1, 1941.

"Many planes built abroad at great expense, and but recently turned from factories and sent up to the battlefronts have demonstrated complete inadequacy—deficiencies which made it necessary to pull them back from the fronts immediately, and relegate them to training role," General Arnold said.

He called in top technical and tactical men for the conference, he related, after asking for the most complete possible summary of information from military intelligence sources.

"We had heard that foreign pursuit planes were finding enemy bombers easy prey," the Air Corps chief said. "We heard that foreign planes were forced to hang on armor; we learned that the warring nations found it necessary to use protective coverings for fuel tanks. . . .

"We have now completed that study. We are now preparing the specifications for submission to make the indicated essential changes in our aircraft program."

Co-operation of All Nations Seen Necessary for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—World peace, following the present major conflicts on both sides of the globe, will depend upon economic, social, and moral co-operation of all Nations, the United States included.

Further, all peoples, the vanquished as well as the victors, must be recognized and given voice in whatever order is adopted.

These were conclusions reached by more than 150 students, drawn from more than a score of colleges and universities in the Northwest, meeting at the University of Oregon for the annual International Relations Clubs conference.

Economic conditions, such as production and distribution, rather than political borders, must be given major consideration when the present world war is ended, or a conflict more bitter must inevitably follow, the students were told by Prof. Andre Philip, who was sent here by the Carnegie Endowment Foundation from the University of Lyons, France.

The United States may be able to keep out of the present world war, but it should teach the American people that their co-operation is indispensable to the maintenance of stability, decency, and peace, the students were told by Prof. G. Bernard Noble of Reed College.

While not espousing a "moral rearmament" program, Professor Noble pointed out that there is a great danger to any future peace in the acceptance on the part of the people of ruthlessness in international politics as the natural order of events. Such a danger is even present in the United States, he declared.

The solution to the world's present problems seems to lie in the gradual establishment of a system of education for peace, backed by the re-establishment of the League of Nations as a mediating power, Barbara Graham, student representative from the College of Idaho, told delegates of the International Relations Club at a round table discussion.

Peace in the Western Hemisphere can be more greatly assured if the United States will work toward greater exchanges with South America, it was declared by David Copping, Montana State University, at another division meeting of the conference.

Paul Henson, College of Idaho, was elected President of the conference for next year. Other officers were Laurence Wyatt, Victoria College, Victoria, B. C.; Barbara Graham, College of Idaho, Secretary-Treasurer, and Richard Trudeau, University of Washington, Recording Secretary. The College of Idaho, Caldwell, will be host in 1941.

Cheese Supplanting Alabama Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOAZ, Ala.—A newly-built cheese plant which will begin operation here about March 15 will boost the dairy industry and put to work idle acres in a section chiefly a cotton stronghold. The plan has been worked out through co-operation of Jerry Roden, who built the plant and will operate it, the Sand Mountain Bank which has afforded financial aid to the enterprise, and the Auburn Extension Service which has formulated plans for working out the project.

Loans have been made by the Bank to farmers so that they may increase their herd of dairy cattle. The Bank will be paid back by a percentage of the return on the milk sold to the plant. The milk is to be picked up every morning by trucks and brought to the cheese plant, the price paid the farmers being determined by the quality of the milk.

The cheese factory will enable the farmers to utilize their surplus hay crop as well as provide a new cash market.

Undaunted Firemen

PADUCAH, Ky. (AP) — The Paducah fire department's hook and ladder truck can be counted on to get there despite a little motor trouble.

Ray Wilkins, Fire Chief, who's had trouble replacing a worn out part in the truck's engine, said he would have it towed by a wrecker to any downtown fire.

Dewey Offers Farm Program As Step Toward Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7—Speaking to an audience estimated at more than 7,500 persons here last night, Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, combined an attack on New Deal agricultural policies with presentation of an eight-point program of his own which, he said, would go a long way toward restoring prosperity to farming communities of the Nation.

Speaking at a celebration marking Founders' Day for Nebraska, the candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination keynoted his address with the statement that the country as a whole cannot be prosperous if either agriculture or industry is stagnant. He was introduced by Lloyd Kain of Lexington, Neb., chairman of the celebration.

Mr. Dewey declared that "after seven years of harrowing the country the New Deal has not yet scratched the surface of the farm problem," and added that under the present Administration "politiculture has triumphed over agriculture."

At the same time he set forth an eight-point plan which he declared to be "part of any proper agricultural program, but only a part." Dewey's speech was radiocast over a National Broadcasting Company network.

Dewey Program

The eight-point plan outlined by Mr. Dewey follows, in brief:

1. Establish a fair parity between agricultural prices and industrial prices.

This, he said, "is essential to the well-being of the Nation," and can be achieved in two ways—"by raising agricultural prices," and "by reducing industrial prices." He added that "the practical ideal is a combination of both."

2. Provide Government crop loans at reasonable levels.

Mr. Dewey said: "Agriculture, like industry, is entitled to adequate credit. It is absolutely necessary to insure the orderly marketing of crops. . . . Crop loans should be part of the broad program to restore balanced prices between agriculture and industry."

3. Adopt a direct program of soil conservation.

He said: "Under the present Administration soil conservation has been used as a devious method of exercising crop control. The next Administration must see to it that conservation ceases to be a subterfuge for control. . . . But it is not enough to check the waste of land by erosion. Fertility of the soil must be maintained and improved, with the assistance of Government funds."

4. Convert submarginal land to more economic uses.

5. Extend the farm co-operative movement.

Mr. Dewey said: "Much can be done by Government to spread and further this work and to protect co-operatives from those who undermine them."

6. Continue and extend the program for marketing agreements.

Citing the experience in New York State where such agreements are "bringing a better price for dairy products," Mr. Dewey added: "Government can do much to advance the effectiveness of this program."

7. Preserve the American market for American agriculture.

On this point, Mr. Dewey said that "in seeking to expand our foreign trade we must make no concessions which tend to depress domestic prices or subject our own producers to unfair competition from abroad. Agriculture is entitled to the same protection as industry enjoys."

8. Broaden research in the use of agricultural products.

In this connection Mr. Dewey declared that "a research program offers a prospect not only of increasing the farmer's market, but of expanding our whole economy." He said this field "has as yet scarcely been touched," and added that "if the New Deal Administration had spent in agricultural research 1 per cent of the money it has wasted, American agriculture would be years further ahead today."

He went on: "And when we get an Administration with which industry can co-operate, I believe industry alone will do more in this field in one year than the New Deal has done in seven."

Rural Experience

In setting forth his eight-point plan, Mr. Dewey spoke as a man "who was born and raised in a rural community in Michigan" and whose "only savings are invested in a farm." Before stating his program he warned that he knew "of no single scheme that will solve the farm problem overnight," and after he had enumerated the various points and elaborated upon them, he said:

"Those are, I believe, parts of any proper agricultural program. But they are only part. And they will fail just as the New Deal has failed and just as surely unless they are part of a larger program to revive our whole national economy."

Mr. Dewey expressed his belief that, in working toward a solution of the farm problem, "government must first seek the advice of the farmers rather than the advice of cloistered theorists. Then it must act on that advice.

"It must see that the farm program fits into a consistent national program. For the solution will not be found on the farm alone. Fundamentally the solution lies in once more achieving health, vitality, and balance in our entire economy.

"We cannot have a prosperous agriculture amid a prostrate America. We cannot have a prosperous America with a prostrate agriculture."

Again attacking the New Deal philosophy of despair, Mr. Dewey said that "if any theory was ever destroyed by the plainest facts, it is this defeatist theory of the New Deal."

"It is not America that is static," he said. "It is the New Deal that is sterile.

"It is in default to the American people. It is time to foreclose the New Deal."

In closing, Mr. Dewey said: "My faith lies in the God-fearing people who grow the food, who fashion the goods; who, by the lives they live, serve their fellow men.

"My faith lies in 130,000,000 free Americans, free to produce, free to live, and free to go forward again to their own, their natural destiny."

Views Aired at Crossroad Store

Opinion and merchandise shaken up in conference of wits and sages—Stove adds welcome.

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles
Fourth of 12 articles on
"Humor in the World Crisis"

By Walter Hard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The country store has always been something more than a place of business. To a greater extent in the old days but even today in many a small village in New England it serves as social club and gossip column and public forum. Around the stove at the village store the life of today is reflected much as it was before the appearance of modern news spreaders and opinion dispensers.

In the old days if there were two stores in the village a citizen might be judged as to his political beliefs or social status by the store at which he did his loafing. To retain the good will of the "setters" the storekeeper found it advantageous to make them welcome and comfortable, and he felt that their good will was worth keeping.

There used to be two stores in a New Hampshire town. The old timers did their loafing at the old-established general emporium of Abel Hopkins. The younger men, and some malcontents among the elders, made the stove at the newer store the center of their heavy loafing. Hopkins was getting old and the evening sessions got so they wore on him. He got careless in his janitor work and let the fire get low. Finally matters came to a head.

"Hop," the spokesman said, "we've done our settin' here a good many year. We've had no cause t' complain fer th' most part. This year things 've been goin' wrong."

He pointed to the big chunk stove which looked cold and cheerless. "Now we want t' warn you, and we hate t' do it, but we're driv' to it. If you don't get some dry wood and keep it warmer here we're goin' t' pick up and do our loafin' over to the new store, that's all."

Moderated Laughter

Those early fireside talks were often worth listening to. There was much common sense philosophy applied to the affairs of town or state and inevitably humor would play an important part, for the back country New Englander was usually born with a sense of humor. If he wasn't he was given a course in it as soon as he was able to assimilate it. This ability to make fun of one's self or the circumstances, no matter how unpleasant they might be, served as a protection against many a stormy blast of so-called ill fortune. While you might hear a laugh from the group around the stove, as a rule their jokes and extremely apt stories did not produce extremely hearty laughs. There was more often a twinkle or a grin or at most a chuckle.

While the stores have many of them changed so that they look like the usual chain store, they are still the clearing houses for ideas. The sitters too have changed in appearance and they probably do less serious loafing than their predecessors, but in the small villages all over New England, you'll find them today gathered around the stove. They are discussing different things of course than their fathers did, but they are applying the same philosophy of common sense covered often with the same kind of humor.

Chopping Wood

Only last week, a discussion was going on at the store in a Vermont village. There had been a special town meeting the night before to see about undertaking a new PWA project. The whole idea back of these make-work programs does not please the country store debater as a rule. He has never had so much of this world's goods that having a little less makes such a lot of difference. Also he has inherited a philosophy which insists on making him "get along somehow," or "make it do" or even "do without." However, his thrifty bargaining instincts have made him put aside his scruples, not very gracefully, and he has used the PWA's good offices. While he blasts the idea, he grasps the substance.

In this particular discussion Nat had taken no part until someone suggested that there ought to be plenty of work chopping wood. That might remove the need for these "make believe" jobs. Nat took notice at once.

"Chop wood?" he said, "I tell you this misdeal has just ruined most of the young fellers for real work, like choppin'. It's got so if you even want t' discuss a choppin' job with one of these spoiled young 'uns you've got to be able to outrun 'im."

Roof Question

Of course, a local incident such as a fire is usually followed by a full attendance at the store club, and all of the details are gone over. It was during such a session after Sid Newton's barn burned that Sid himself walked in. At first there was complete silence. To come right out with an offer of sympathy would be parading one's feelings. Of course, most of them had been at the fire anyway and had done all that could be done to help. Finally one member of the group asked Sid if he had any idea how the fire started. Then they gradually loosened up. Finally somebody said it was certainly hard.

Sid, thinking that this was as far as an expression of emotion should go, tipped his hat back and let some wrinkles show around his eyes. "Well," he said, "it ain't as bad as it might be. I didn't lose any of m' livestock and I've got rid of a worriment." Then he went on. "I've been stewin' about fixin' that barn roof for almost two years. I shan't have to worry about it any more."

Wait to Have It Brought

Of course, national politics are discussed freely and often as they always have been around the stove in the country store. Because much of the recent governmental policy has taken shape to relieve economic distress resulting from centralized industry and crowded living conditions, it has meant little to the real rural citizen, whose life has been free from such problems. Of course, he has had his milk problems and has not escaped the effects of the depression, but he has probably felt it less in rural New England than in most sections. So the New Deal has not escaped the thrusts of the store sitters.

One of the regulars was recently discussing a Grange picnic which the village lazy man had as usual attended. He was sitting comfortably under a tree when somebody told him he'd better get up. The food was laid out on a table and was even then being passed.

Veteran Opinion

"Young man," the around-the-stove reporter says the village lazy man replied, "I've lived long enough under this Administration to know if I set here long enough it'll be fetched to me."

The war now comes up frequently, but so far there has been no joking about it. In the old days, the Civil War veteran often liked to tell about his experiences, and the store forum was where he held forth. The World War veterans have been different. Few of them will ever talk about their war experiences; and now they are telling their fellow sitters that this is a war to keep out of, and they are telling them in no uncertain terms. Of course, most of the houses have radios and what comes up at the store sessions is a digest of what they have heard and perhaps some of their own conclusions. The nearest to humor they get is in trying to express their opinions of some of the dictatorial leaders. Their epithets are usually apt and often show considerable ingenuity.

Yes, although the box of sawdust has been removed and the open cracker barrel, openly arrived at, has been replaced by package goods, and even though the chunk stove may have given way to a one-pipe furnace, still sessions are held in the village store. Still the affairs of a disorganized world are made to seem a little more sane by the wit-spiced philosophy of the "setters."

H. R. Bankhart, Jr.

The Early Institution

Trade and sociability appeared incongruously mixed. But while discussion went on, the wares of the storekeeper were displayed; and sessions always ended in purchases

Credit Union of Teachers Forged Ahead in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More school teachers, firemen, policemen, and other city employees are joining credit unions whereby they can both invest their money at high dividend payments and borrow money at low interest rates, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported here recently.

Although the credit union movement was slow in getting under way in this country, it has gained momentum conspicuously in the last few years, the association reports. Forty-two States have enacted credit union laws, Massachusetts passing the first in 1909. Since 1934 when the Credit Union Act was passed by Congress, the Association notes, more than 3,000 federally chartered credit unions have been organized.

Approximately 500 out of the 8,000 credit unions in the United States today are operated by municipal employee groups, it is found. Many of these are growing rapidly and have become a means whereby employees can buy their automobiles, build their homes, finance their children's education, plan for their summer's vacation without having to go to a loan company and pay from 20 to 30 per cent interest, it was explained.

Success in Chicago Union

Outstanding growth is seen in the credit union of the Chicago Teachers Union which is now adding teachers' investments at the rate of about $6,000 per month, according to its treasurer, Frank X. Henke. The organization got its start back in the payless days of the Chicago school teachers in 1931, and grew slowly until 1937 when its assets totaled $12,000. Then with the amalgamation of various teachers unions into the one organization—the Chicago Teachers Union—the credit union took a sudden spurt, and in two years increased its assets to $230,000, Mr. Henke declared.

More than 1,700 teachers have already become members availing themselves of the investment and savings features, and over 600 have become borrowers, the treasurer said. In the year 1939 the teachers who invested money in the credit union earned approximately $5,000 more than they would have if their money had been deposited in savings banks, he asserted.

Furthermore, the teachers who borrowed from the credit union, instead of some loan company, saved over $20,000 in interest, Mr. Henke declared.

Can Borrow Up to $1,000

"Being a shareholder in the credit union means the purchasing of one or more shares of stock at $5 each and paying an entrance fee of 25 cents," said Mr. Henke. "Only credit union members, meaning those in good standing in the Teachers Union, are eligible to borrow. Loans are made for any amount up to $1,000 and may be repaid in monthly installments over a period of two years or less at 1 per cent interest rate per month on the unpaid balance."

Credit unions in the United States formed by school teachers outnumber other city employee unions, according to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association. About 170 are organized under state laws alone while some are under federal jurisdiction, it was pointed out. One of the largest is the Detroit Teachers Credit Union which has already more than 5,000 members and assets totaling more than $2,000,000. Other cities having teacher credit unions are Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Boston, Minneapolis, Poughkeepsie, Fort Worth and Salt Lake City.

Kahn Haven Lost To City Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—The suburban paradise which New York City's street cleaners and garbage collectors had hoped to find in the baronial estate of the late Otto H. Kahn, the international banker, was lost to them March 6.

Through their welfare fund they had to put up $100,000 to acquire the French chateau of 80 rooms in nearby Huntington, Long Island—with its 441 acres of landscaped gardens and rolling countryside, its tennis courts, golf course and swimming pool—to make it their week-end and vacation retreat.

The Huntington Town Board, aghast at such an enterprise amid the proud estates of the neighborhood, fought the project.

Mayor La Guardia of New York emerged from a 1½-hour conference with the Board March 6 to announce: "The hting is dead. The City (of New York) will look around and get another piece of property somewhere else." He had sought a compromise to vacate an injunction which had been obtained by the Huntington authorities.

Hatch Reform Saved by Last-Minute Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—By a scant margin of three votes the Hatch law which takes Federal officeholders out of politics was saved March 6 in the Senate by a last-minute rescue act that had all the elements of melodrama and that brought crowded galleries out of their seats and left the Senate in confusion.

The Senate met again today to continue the second scene of the drama, designed to extend the Hatch measure to include some 250,000 employees in states who are paid in whole or in part out of Federal funds.

With the fresh three-vote victory, it appeared that the election-year drive to emasculate the foremost clean-government reform bill in years had been stopped and that it might be extended.

But the vote was so narrow, and the victory that was snatched at the last minute out of the jaws of defeat was so close, that even with the extension observers must take a new set of bearings on the whole subject of political reform in the Federal Government.

The vote in the Senate was an existence struggle for the Hatch Act, in the opinion of reform groups, whatever Senators said to the contrary.

The act was finally spared by a block of Republican votes, with almost twice as many Democrats voting to weaken it as to save it.

The result was the more astonishing to many gallery observers inasmuch as it followed a final exhortation by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky to his fellow Democrats, that to see the Hatch Act weakened just before the election by the so-called Miller amendment would bring disgrace on the party. Despite this, 40 Democrats proceeded to vote for the Miller Amendment, including every Democrat from the Deep South save two, and only 22 voted against it.

Every Republican but one (Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota) who voted, voted against the Miller Amendment, the party standing 19 to 1. The 44 against was completed by three votes of independents.

Temptation of Election

The roll call vote is likely to be sought out for study and reflection by students of Government for years to come, illustrating the apparent temptation that comes to a party in power just before an election.

Sponsored by Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, the amendment would have weakened the present Hatch Act by allowing employees on Federal pay rolls, including relief workers as well as others, to engage actively in campaigns without violation of law or loss of job. If adopted it would have left only the shell of the Hatch Act reform, a ban on assessments on relief workers and others.

The fight over the Miller amendment was precipitated by the effort of Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, to extend the parent law passed last year to include state workers paid through Federal funds, as well as all Federal workers. This led to the counterattack on the parent law through the Miller amendment which had to be got out of the way before the proposed extension could be taken up today.

Senator Barkley brought the Democratic Party split right out onto the Senate floor in a brutally frank speech, directly addressed to Democratic members.

Senator Barkley and the majority whip, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, both fought the original Hatch Act and Senator Minton still opposes while Senator Barkley has been won over by the prospect of extending its provisions to state employees paid by Federal funds.

Senator Barkley revealed that pressure had been put on him as Majority Leader to remain silent on the issue. Pounding the desk he declared that he would resign first, rather than keep silent on "my honest convictions."

Foes Ahead to End

Following this exhortation came the vote. As reporters checked it in the galleries, the supporters of the Miller amendment were ahead till the very end. At one point the majority was as high as nine. It semed certain to carry. As Conservative Democrats like Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia and others one after the other cast their vote to weaken the measure which reformers hail as a Magna Carta, gasps went up.

The argument against the Hatch Act advanced by Senator Minton is that it deprives Government employees of political rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Besides that, he charges, the law is unfair in that it exempts bureau chiefs.

Southern Senators feel particularly the state-rights argument.

By the time the roll call had finished the "T's" the vote stood 40 for the Miller amendment to 36 against. Then came four votes against, leaving a tie, and after that Senators were recorded who had hurried over from their offices, with the ultimate result of 41 to 44.

Amendment Approved

As the Senate met today it approved, 48 to 36, the Danaher amendment to permit public employees found guilty of engaging in "pernicious" political activity the right to appeal to the Federal courts. The amendment, which was ruled to have been defeated by a standing vote yesterday but was reconsidered today, was opposed by Senators Hatch and George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, who argued that it was unnecessary. They contended that appeals would clog the courts, that expensive trials would be necessary, and the Civil Service Commission which would be empowered to enforce the act, greatly handicapped through lack of authority.

The Senate also passed by voice vote the O'Mahoney amendment to limit the proposed penalties to the individual violator involved. Under its terms the Federal Government will only be able to withhold from the State's grants twice the salary of the violator.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davies Gets Foreign Honors

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the special assistant to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been awarded the order of the House of Savoy of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Word also has been received here at Mr. Davies' office that the Belgian Government had presented Mrs. Davies with the Order of Leopold.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies are vacationing at Palm Beach, Fla.

Azaleas at Height Middle of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., March 7—The azalea season in Mobile is late this year, due to the unusually cold winter. The blooms are expected to reach their height about the middle of March, and should continue for four or five weeks.

Undaunted by a setback of the flowers' schedule, however, the Azalea Singing Association held a tri-State singing convention here March 2 and 3 with thousands of singers and singing organizations attending from Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

Old-time and ante-bellum costumes are being dug from out attics and refurbished to be worn by hostesses during the tours held this month of Mobile's historic homes. Many of the old homes are characterized by delicate and intricate iron work as the Croft and McMillan homes. Typically Creole is the Glidden home.

Among historic buildings is the City Hall erected about 1850 on the site of Fort Louis de la Mobile, the location of Bienville's first settlement in 1771, and the Lafayette Hotel where the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained in 1804.

Architecture: A 'Versus' Exhibit

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Rival theories of what present-day architecture should look like had a workout yesterday, through an exhibit entitled, "versus."

It was the modern vs. the traditional, at the Architectural League of New York. The modernists ran riot with cork screens, bamboo furniture glued to the walls, raised wooden lettering and brilliant colors.

The classic school displayed pictures of the Pennsylvania Station, the New York City post office and other designs on pine-paneled backgrounds.

Several conservatives were irked when the modernists unveiled at the entrance to their exhibit an inscription which read: "The heritage of our generation is the accumulated rubbish of a century of fake fronts."

Dr. John H. Finley

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Dr. John H. Finley, who passed on here today, was known both as an educator and Editor Emeritus of the New York Times. He alternated between the two fields through most of his mature life, having been President of Knox College, the College of the City of New York and New York State Commissioner of Education.

He left Knox to take an editorial position with the S. S. McClure Company in New York and edited Harper's Weekly, but after a year went to Princeton as first occupant of a new chair in politics. He taught there until 1903, when he was elected President of the College of the City of New York. Ten years later he was chosen Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, a post which he held until Jan. 1, 1921, when he joined the editorial staff of the New York Times, later, in 1937, becoming Editor-in-Chief of that paper. On Nov. 15, 1938, he was made Editor Emeritus.

He was a past President of the American Social Science Association and of the National Child Welfare Association, was long a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America and Vice-President of the Boy Scouts of Scotland.

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Peace Overtures Reported In Soviet-Finnish Conflict

STOCKHOLM, March 7 (AP)—Reports of preliminary negotiations here toward a settlement of the Soviet Russian-Finnish conflict attracted attention today although they lacked open confirmation.

Official Swedish circles said they could neither deny nor confirm reports that Sweden had submitted peace terms from Joseph Stalin to the Helsingfors Government.

There were reports that Dr. Juho Paasikivi, Finnish diplomat, who headed the Finnish delegation in unsuccessful prewar negotiations at Moscow was in Stockholm.

Berlin Interested

If peace negotiations actually are under way, Scandinavian political quarters assume that Berlin also is interested.

According to the current reports, Mr. Stalin has called for surrender of the Karelian Isthmus to Russia, along with the city of Viborg, all of Lake Ladoga, and some territory in the Petsamo District on the Arctic Coast.

[Stockholm dispatches to Paris newspapers said the Russian peace terms were in the form of an ultimatum expiring at midnight March 8-9.]

Sweden's interest in any peace negotiations is believed to have been prompted by the increasingly difficult position of this country in view of its stated policy as regards passage of foreign aid to Finland and new reports that Finland is considering an appeal directly to the Western Powers for military assistance.

As for Germany, it has become the popular view that the Reich would be ready to intervene as soon as Russia gained some outstanding military success in Finland.

Conversation in Berlin

Reported conversations in Berlin between the noted Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and his Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, are regarded by many observers as directly associated with the supposed German-Swedish interest in seeing the war in Finland settled.

Official sources declined to discuss reports that Germany had warned Sweden that transit of volunteers for Finland would be regarded as unneutral.

The impression therefore prevails here that Sweden is striving for a peaceful solution of the war in Finland before arrival of foreign volunteers for the Finnish cause further complicated Sweden's own status.

Talks for Stockholm

In Swedish political circles there is an increasing belief that Germany is taking the initiative towards peace talks in the northern struggle, and that it will be suggested that such talks, if ever realized, be held in Stockholm.

While arrival of volunteers from Great Britain and France is expected, reports that these Allies were preparing regular troops for Finland were given no credence.

Sensational stories that British aircraft carriers are en route to the Arctic Coast of Finland have appeared in some sections of the Scandinavian press, but responsible circles have declined to take them seriously.

Wonders of Research: Ocean Set Up Ashore

Marineland

Charming the Dolphins

News photographer goes on "undersea" adventure

Tank at Miami shows how creatures of the water disport — Engineers called off technique.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Something strangely reminiscent of old "watch the birdie" days, with rather obvious modifications catering more to piscatorial or mammalian tastes, is being revived by submarine photographers at work in the Oceanarium at Marineland, Florida. An intimate portrait can easily be secured of an "explorer" holding up a fish to catch the eye of a denizen of the tank.

Authorities of the unique enterprise for bringing sea creatures ashore, say that several thousand amateur and many professional photographers are visiting Marineland this winter, taking pictures through portholes or descending to the tank bottom clad in diving equipment.

* * *

Making What Is Wanted

A warning that the modern engineer must "emerge from his abstract method of thinking along purely technical lines" and pay greater attention to human nature, was issued recently by R. E. Hellmund, chief engineer of Westinghouse. "Engineering is an activity which brings about the utilization of the materials and laws of nature for the good of humanity," he said, "and it stands to reason the engineer should see that all his work is not only useful but satisfies the tastes, convenience, and pleasures of those for whom it is intended."

* * *

Farm Census Develops

For the farm population, the Census of 1940 is the centennial of the first agricultural census in 1840. One hundred years ago about the only current statistics relating to agriculture were those on international trade and the local market prices quoted in newspapers. Today's abundant agricultural statistics and up-to-the-minute radio reports on market news are in marked contrast to the early days, when unreliable news brought by a ship captain regarding crop conditions in Europe often caused a panic in our eastern grain markets.

* * *

Mirror Slowed Up

Unpredictable problems arising in the shaping of the 200-inch mirror for Palomar Observatory leads Dr. J. A. Anderson, executive officer to issue the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I've stopped predicting when the telescope will be ready for use. We are working on it steadily, and that is all that can be said."

The glass, which is twice the diameter of the largest mirror now in use, has been, in respect to grinding, polishing, and shaping, a new adventure. An experimental 120 inch glass, which was cast successfully, will be used in testing and shaping the one now in the California Institute of Technology optical shop. Dr. Anderson in a "progress report" in March, 1939, referred to the mirror as having a front surface "spherically concave, with the proper radius of curvature, but some 'figuring' remains to be done before it is optically correct. It would be rash to attempt to predict just when the telescope will be ready for observational work, but some time in 1940 seems to be a reasonable, though slightly optimistic, guess."

The "figuring" he mentioned then has taken longer than was anticipated. After the glass is formed into "an optically correct spherical mirror," it must then be made paraboloid.

Meanwhile, the 200 inch dome on Mount Palomar has been completed, the telescope machinery installed, and put under tests, and a dome built for the 48-inch Schmidt "scouting" telescope.

* * *

Fuel Wholly Burned

From Benjamin Franklin's study of fireplaces came the Franklin fireplace stove, and now from Prof. L. E. Seeley's study of a wood-burning stove that could make use of the gases that ordinarily go up the chimney comes the Charwood heater. It holds about 2½ cubic feet of wood in 16-inch lengths and burns from 8 to 24 hours without refueling. Professor Seeley decided from the outset that a wood-burning stove should not require any more attendance than an anthracite-burning stove.

In addition, such an ideal stove would have to burn small cuts as well as large, and burn up all tars and other by-products that ordinarily form a fire hazard in chimneys. His researches at Yale received added impetus last year because of the hurricane timber available and the demand of farm people for a more efficient wood burner.

The result is a rectangular-shaped stove charged from the top. The back and sides are of solid cast iron. At the bottom is the grate. Air enters through the grate from the ashpit. Gases can escape only through a horizontal slot under the front side of the fuel box, so there is always a zone of combustion immediately above the grate. The lower surface of the heater is the warmest, exactly where the radiation does the most good. Not only is the well-known principle of slow combustion applied, but the rate is regulated and the gases are burned.

Czechs All Over the World Honor Masaryk Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—One of the strongest forces behind the movement to regain the independence of the former Czechoslovak Republic is the memory of the State's founder and first President Dr. Thomas Garrique Masaryk, whose ninetieth anniversary is observed today by Czechs the world over.

New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, have, through their Governors, proclaimed the day as "Czechoslovak Day," and celebrations will take place among the many Czechs and Slovaks now resident in this country.

Dr. Masaryk has always stood out as a national figure of the Czechoslovaks, who re-elected him three successive times to the Presidency of the State. But now he is even more energetically held as the symbol of the State which existed before the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia a year ago this month.

Patriots Recall Old Day

The similarity between the present Czech liberation movement from the Germans and the movement in 1918 to free the country from the yoke of the Hapsburg Austrian Empire, is recalled by the patriots who are working to bring about restoration of the former Central European republic.

During the World War, Dr. Masaryk, who was married to an American woman, worked in this country in close touch with President Wilson, organizing the campaign for a free Czechoslovak State, and soliciting funds for the Czech legions who were fighting with the Allies.

Dr. Masaryk's co-operation with President Wilson is symbolized in Prague, capital of former Czechoslovakia, by the two principal railway terminals—Wilson Terminal, and Masaryk Terminal. The names have since been changed by the Germans.

Upon being elected first president of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, he began the task of drawing up a constitution for the country which is claimed to be based largely upon American ideals of democracy.

Patterned on U. S.

Personal liberty and the moral right of an individual to his free opinion were among Dr. Masaryk's often quoted ideals. He was often said to have cited the United States as an example in his efforts to secure decentralization of the state administration, and to avoid a government of bureaucrats.

Dr. Masaryk was born in the Czech province of Moravia in 1850, and studied at the University of Vienna where he later taught. He married Charlotte Garrique, an American music student of Brooklyn, New York, then studying in Leipsig.

For 33 years Dr. Masaryk taught at the University of Prague, and carried on various political activities, including a seat in the Parliament of Vienna.

1,000 Sorties Into Germany Boasted by British Air Chief

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons today the Royal Rir Force had carried out more than 1,000 sorties into German territory by day and night since the outbreak of war.

Sir Kingsley spoke in presenting secret Air Force estimates which he said involved "the greatest expenditure" of this kind in Great Britain's history.

In surveying the air war to date he said 44 German aircraft had been brought down around British coasts "without a single loss on our side," and many more had been forced down in neutral territory or upon the sea.

Great Expansion Ahead

In asking for funds for developing the R. A. F., Sir Kingsley said the Air Force was preparing for a "great expansion of strength which we know will be required."

Where last year the total strength of the Air Force approached 100,000 men, that is the strength today of one command alone of a force which is divided into coastal, fighter, and British Expeditionary Force commands.

The Air Minister in his address said that British fliers had sighted German submarines on more than 100 occasions and had delivered more than 60 attacks and successfully escorted more than 700 convoys.

Sir Kingsley reported that the fighting strength of the Air Force had been doubled in 12 months and said the Allied output of aircraft now was greater than Germany's.

The Air Minister said that the top speed of the Spitfire fighting plane, over 300 miles an nour, had been increased by 10 per cent. He declared that British planes were superior in quality to the German, and added that "I would much rather have a hundred Wellingtons (bombers) or a hundred Spitfires or Hurricanes (fighters) than a much larger number of their German counterparts."

Germany is expanding and improving her Air Force, Sir Kingsley said, but "many of her aircraft types must have proved disappointing."

Alberta Loses Council Appeal

LONDON, March 7 (CP)—In a judgment dismissing two appeals of the Alberta Government, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has ruled that three acts passed by Provincial Legislative Assembly in 1937, reducing interest rates are beyond the power of the Legislature.

The acts are the Provincial Guaranteed Securities Interest Act, the Provincially Guaranteed Securities Proceedings Act, and the Provincial Securities Interest Act.

It was held that the acts deal with interest, a subject reserved exclusively for the Dominion Parliament under Section 91, British North America Act.

[In Edmonton, Provincial Treasurer Solon E. Low announced that interest payments will be continued on Provincial securities at 50 per cent of the old rate. He said the Govcernment will proceed with plans for refunding the entire public debt "in terms consistent with the present interest rates" and declared the Privy Council decision will "enable the Government to seek and obtain a definite mandate from the people" in support of its policy.]

The validity of the first two acts was argued from a judgment favoring the Independent Order of Foresters; the third act was considered from a further judgment of the Alberta courts in favor of the Foresters' order.

The Foresters had sued for full interest on Provincial Government securities and other bonds guaranteed by the Alberta Government held by the order, which under the 1937 acts was reduced 50 per cent retroactive to June, 1936.

The Alberta courts upheld the contentions of the Foresters, and the Provincial Government took the cases to the Privy Council.

Man Power: Finland's Big Problem

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 7 (AP)—The Finnish Government today called up the military class of 1920—mostly youths of 19—and all men of other classes scheduled for re-examination this year or in succeeding years.

Most of the second group previously had been rejected for reasons of health.

The new call to the colors came while the vanguard of the Russian besiegers of Viborg still were in virtually the same positions they occupied almost a week ago outside the key city on Karelian Isthmus.

Military observers expressed belief that the final Red Army assault on the depopulated and devastated city was being delayed by failures of Soviet attacks on Finnish lines east and southwest of Viborg.

Unless the Russians can break through these lines and flank the defenders, these sources said, invading troops entering the city would be in a pocket with Finns on the east, west and north.

This was believed to account for the heavy Russian attacks across the ice of Viborg Bay and against Finnish positions defending approaches from the east.

Heavy Russian losses were described on the Pollakkala sector near the Isthmus center. The village of Pollakkala, famous as an athletic center in peaceful times, is on a narrow stretch of the Vuoksi River which parallels the Finnish defense lines. A number of enemy tanks were destroyed, the Finns said.

Military observers expressed the belief that the Russians were concentrating on the Pollakkala region because of enormous losses suffered in trying to cross open stretches of ice farther east where the Vuoksi broadens into a series of lakes.

Across Lake Ladoga from the Isthmus front there was artillery activity and Russian thrusts toward Uomaa and Kollaanjoki were repulsed.

The Finns described similar success on the Kuhmo sector, midway along the Russian-Finnish frontier.

Forty persons were reported killed in Soviet air raids yesterday in towns behind the battlelines.

Col. Roosevelt Takes Finn Volunteer Oath

By the Associated Press

London, March 7

Kermit Roosevelt, commander of an international volunteer contingent to help Finland, today took a volunteer's oath before the Finnish Minister to London, G. A. Gripenberg.

With Bible in hand, Colonel Roosevelt stood between the British Union Jack and the banner of the Finnish Republic and repeated:

"I, Kermit Roosevelt, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful to the terms of my engagement and honestly and faithfully defend the cause of Finland against all enemies and will observe and obey all orders by my military superiors."

Colonel Roosevelt said later that the oath did not deprive him of United States citizenship.

Iron Exports Vital to Germany Cloaked in Sweden's Policies

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden's vital role in the undeclared war in Northern Europe revolves around two visible factors and one "hidden" commitment.

Reports of possible Swedish negotiation of peace between Finland and Russia today disclosed the diplomatic tie. Discussions of Swedish men and arms which are aiding the Finns reveal the military tie.

But it is ore—Swedish ore which is vital to Germany in its prosecution of the war—which is one of the unseen influences in determining Stockholm's present policy.

Possibly Overestimated

Reports from Sweden disclose that there has been a tendency to overestimate the importance of Swedish iron ore to the Reich. No one pretends that it is not a vital factor. Nor is there any doubt of the fact that Germany would apply extreme pressure to keep this strategic material coming to the Reich's smelters.

Normally Germany imports about 10,000,000 tons of Swedish ore annually. But a cut in imports was seen last month when only 38,000 tons of ore, instead of the usual 700,000 ton monthly consignment, was reported to have been shipped to Germany.

This drop is doubtlessly due in large part to the British blockade and the frozen water route through the Baltic Sea.

However, the often-repeated conclusion that German iron manufacture would collapse if debarred from imports of iron ore was sharply contradicted recently by Gerard de Geer, a Swedish mining engineer and Member of Parliament.

The relative importance of iron ore as a raw material in the production of iron and steel has declined, Mr. de Geer states in a current issue of Le Nord.

Substitution of scrap iron for ore in the manufacture of steel was given as an explanation for this decline by Mr. de Geer, who cited statistics showing that German production of steel in 1938 exceeded by 8,000,000 tons the total domestic ore and imported ore available.

Importance Has Declined

Iron is not literally "used up" in those different spheres where it is employed, according to Mr. de Geer, and the bulk of all "consumed" iron returns at long or short intervals to the iron works in the form of scrap.

Thus Germany's additional 8,000,000 tons of iron produced in 1938 was derived from scrap iron, and Mr. de Geer concludes that the proportion between ore and scrap is about the same in Sweden as in Germany, Swedish iron works using practically 100 per cent iron ore.

One Quality Essential

Unfortunately, Mr. de Geer adds, economic and metallurgic factors do not merge entirely. Economically Germany's dependence on iron ore imports is greatly exaggerated. Metallurgically, the high percentage of phosphorous and iron in Swedish export ores, which have given a special character to the German metallurgic processes, are necessary in the making of precision instruments and gun borings.

Germany's resources of scrap iron total about 10,000,000 tons, according to German figures. But this figure is probably far too high, Mr. de Geer states, although it is nevertheless true that large reserves of this kind exist which can be mobilized in case of emergency.

North Carolina Gets Soil Program Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The office of the County Farm Agent received for distribution soil conservation checks totaling $44,067, bringing to $73,528.95 the amount received thus far for Mecklenburg County farmers who took part in the Federal soil conservation program last year.

Too Many J. P.'s

SPRINGFIELD, Minn. (AP)—The dilemma of the J. P. Jensens is ended.

For years the three have had everyone, particularly the postmaster, confused.

The solution: An agreement to sign their names respectively as J. Peter Jensen, J. P. Jensen, and Jens P. Jensen.

Chinese Finis on Shark's Fin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's latest patriotic effort is known as the "Ban Shark's Fin Movement."

Shark's fin is a renowned Chinese delicacy of considerable cost. The movement to do away with it, as a war measure, is based on the twofold argument that Chinese ought to save their money and devote it to the national welfare rather than waste it on luxuries, and that this particular luxury is often of Japanese origin.

At a recent Shanghai feast, the host arose and apologized for not including shark's fin in its traditional place for such an elaborate meal. He avoided the political issue—well enough known to all his listeners—and contented himself with declaring that it went against his conscience to consume such a costly dainty when thousands of Shanghai people, as well as other thousands throughout the country, were on the verge of starvation.

His attitude was applauded and since that time it has become distinctly unfashionable to include shark's fin on banquet bills of fare.

In the words of the Chinese-owned China Press, "However saturated is the Shanghai market with Japanese goods, there is still a streak in the Chinese which makes them desire to purchase nothing from sellers who are forcing the sales on them at the point of a bayonet."

Shark's fin is served in several ways but ordinarily it is shredded and served in a variety of chicken soup.

It is glutinous, of a rather rubbery texture, agreeable enough to most foreigners who have tried it once or twice, but lacking in any special flavor of its own and not usually deemed worth the money it costs as compared with such dainties as crisp-skinned "Peking duck."

As with many other popular and expensive Chinese food items, it owes part of its popularity to tradition, probably coupled with unfounded belief that it has some particularly beneficial properties. To the foreign palate, many of the best-tasting Chinese dishes are the least rare and costly.

Promotion Group To Seek 48 'Patriots'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A Nation-wide competition to find 48 "young patriots," one to represent each State, will be launched by the Fifth Avenue Board of Promotion in conjunction with its "Avenue of States" program to be held July 8 to 14, it is announced by Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., President of the Board.

The contest is designed to stimulate the American sentiment and consciousness of American rights. Winners, boys from 10 to 16, will be chosen after a series of "Americanism quizzes" based on the subject, "The Drafting of the Constitution."

The competition will be sponsored in each State by schools, boys clubs, settlement houses, and the various police department leagues and patriotic societies. The winning boys will be appropriately feted by City and State officials while in New York.

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CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Heavy Toll on German U-Boats Claimed by French in Sea War

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—The French Navy has sunk 12 German submarines, captured 18,000 tons of German shipping and with the British Navy has broken the back of Germany's threat to block the sealanes, Navy Minister César Campinchi declared today.

[British sources have reported that the two Allied navies have destroyed a total of about 50 submarines.]

In a survey of the first six months of the war M. Campinchi asserted that "the Allied naval supremacy is better than ever and Germany's main fleet does not move much nor far from its bases."

M. Campinchi said:

"The French sailor has given blow for blow to the Germans. For each cargo boat lost by us our sea and air patrols have almost matched that rate with a German submarine. The Simoun has just brought to a dozen the number of Nazi submarines lost."

The Simoun, 1,319-ton destroyer, already had been credited Feb. 27 with sinking a submarine off the Spanish coast.

France's commercial fleet has shrunk less than 2 per cent through German action, the total loss being 15 ships of 71,511 tons, but no French warships have been destroyed, M. Campinchi said.

Besides new shipping and German prizes put into service, France yesterday floated a new warship, the 35,000-ton battleship Jean Bart, the Minister announced.

The February losses of 196,935 tons by both Allies and neutrals compared with 199,080 tons of shipping lost in January, he said. However, the number of ships of all nationalities lost through mine action exactly equaled the number thus lost in October, the month which preceded Germany's naval surprise—the laying of magnetic mines.

M. Campinchi contended that the German war against shipping was waning, supporting this with the assertion that 68 Allied and neutral ships were sunk in December, 63 in January, and only 48 in February, of which 27 were neutral.

M. Campinchi said that French convoys had lost only four out of 2,000 ships escorted since war started and that the Allies had moved thousands of troops and imported colonial workers without losing a man.

The Navy Minister also disclosed that the new 35,000 ton battleship Jean Bart, floated today would be equipped with two turrets of four 380-millimeter (14.9-inch) guns and six turrets of three 152-millimeter (5.9-inch) guns. The range of her big guns will be more than 25 miles.

Sourdough

Wide World

Martin Itjen

Wearing his uniform and watch chain of gold nuggets, the operator of the only street car in Skagway, Alaska, is shown as he arrived in New York recently. It was his first visit to the metropolis since he joined the Klondike gold rush in 1898. Mr. Itjen has played an important part in the development of Alaska, assisting in construction of the White Pass Yukon Railroad, stringing telephone wires from Skagway to Dawson, and the dangerous work of setting out marking buoys that made it possible for steamers to navigate the White Horse Rapids.

'Silence' of Phone Prober Whets West Coast Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—By withholding comment in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California about the investigation over which he is presiding—concerning Far West interstate rate reductions for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company—Paul A. Walker, Federal Communications Commissioner, drew added attention to the significance of the investigation.

The result of these hearings over which Commissioner Walker is presiding will affect long-distance rates of nearly every western state. So vitally interested in the testimony (which began Feb. 29) are the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Nevada that these States are represented officially by officials whose duties relate to telephone communication.

Crowd Sought Background

A large crowd attended the Commonwealth Club luncheon forum, expecting to gather background information, and perhaps more, on problems concerning telephone rate reductions and the economic philosophy and conditions behind past and possibly future reductions.

But Mr. Walker gave his audience a careful resume of the history of speedy communications in the United States. He outlined the duties and restrictions on the Federal Communications Commission, particularly as they are related to radio. He pointed out that the FCC does not have the authority to censor radio programs and "has no desire nor intent to ever try to censor radio . . . or television."

He revealed interesting information for followers of television when he said one producer of television programs, and broadcasting equipment, had told the FCC that rebroadcasting of television images (which now is limited from horizon to horizon transmission) has progressed to the place where the 1941 Presidential inaugural in Washington may be viewed by television in Boston.

Basis of Complaints

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company hearings over which Mr. Walker is presiding have their background in complaints filed in the State of Washington with the FCC that interstate telephone rates were excessive. Complaints were made by the Washington Department of Public Service.

In the first hearings—which immediately tended to become technical in their particular details—claims were made that the Telephone Company's rates are "excessive" in long-distance calls on the West Coast in comparison with West-East calls.

Counsel for the Company said they would prove the necessity for the higher rates by pointing out that compared with the rest of the Nation the Pacific Coast has:

1. A lower density of population.
2. Lower volume of calls over interstate lines.
3. Topography that makes it more difficult to string lines.
4. A higher investment per circuit mile.

U. S. and Reich May Exchange Envoys Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—A resumption of normal diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Germany which would result in the return of Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff to Washington and appointment of a new American envoy to Berlin is believed by well-posted observers to be favored by President Roosevelt and the Department of State.

The exchange of Ambassadors, viewed here as a probable result of the European tour of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, is desired by Washington as a means of strengthening its sources of contact and information in Berlin. It also wants to have on hand a high-ranking and well-informed diplomat who could serve the cause of world peace at the termination of the war and the settlement of postwar problems.

Definite action will await Mr. Welles' return to the United States. The Undersecretary was, it is understood, authorized to sound out Berlin's attitude on the question of a diplomatic exchange.

White House Views

While it has been known here for some time that the White House hoped to regularize its relations with Germany as soon as it could be done conveniently, it develops that two weeks before the announcement of Mr. Welles' trip to Europe, President Roosevelt let it be known that arrangements for the dispatch of a new American Ambassador were under consideration.

That Germany also is anxious for an improvement in German-American relations is evidenced by reports of special consideration being shown Americans stationed in Berlin and by the unusual mildness of the German press toward this country, despite the realization that American sentiment is overwhelmingly pro-Allied.

Neither country has had normal diplomatic representation in the other's capital since the fall of 1938 when the United States ordered Hugh R. Wilson, its Ambassador in Berlin, to return to Washington, ostensibly to report on German conditions, but actually to express disapproval over Nazi anti-Semitic acts. Mr. Wilson's recall was followed shortly by that of Dr. Dieckhoff.

No Approval Intended

Though believing that an American Ambassador in Berlin might be of some service to this country and the world, the White House would not intend the move as signifying a change in the fundamental disapproval which official Washington feels toward Berlin's political, racial, and economic theories and practices.

Its purpose would largely parallel the policy which prompted the State Department to keep its Ambassador in Moscow despite the almost universal public and official indignation at the Russian invasion of Finland. The State Department felt that the withdrawal of Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt from Moscow would not serve to moderate the Russian attitude and that Mr. Steinhardt's presence there would help preserve lines of contact and information that would otherwise be lacking.

In renewing normal relations with Berlin, it is held certain here that the State Department would take care to assure Britain and France quietly that the move did not imply any recognition of Germany's expansionist claims or that it would be followed by an action that might directly or indirectly impair the Allies' moral or physical position.

Chicago Woman's City Club Aids Better Housing Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Jane Q. Public, wife of the well-known John Q., has decided that she is going to do something to improve housing in Chicago. She has come to the conclusion, after attending six sessions of a housing institute which the Woman's City Club arranged especially for her benefit, that better housing begins in her own neighborhood, and that's where she means to start.

Housing experts addressing the Institute told her much about blight, about the need for revised zoning ordinances, and for subsidized housing for the low-income group. During one session she got into a bus and went out to see the run-down neighborhoods they were talking about, and to look over the Federal housing projects.

Then came the question, what's to be done about it all? At a final meeting, speakers from the floor joined with the experts to give a composite answer to the query.

"Start in your own neighborhood," they said in substance. "See that your ward officials enforce zoning laws, attend to garbage collection, prevent the dividing up of large houses into unsanitary one-room 'apartments.' Make democratic government function in the big urban neighborhoods."

Two Proposals Made

Two specific proposals were made to this end. One was to hold local housing institutes similar to the one just concluded in the Loop. To them would be invited the clubwomen of the neighborhoods, local ward officials, and experts in housing and planning. Their object would be to arouse local interest in local problems, and to show the city officials that people are not apathetic about conditions.

The other proposal was for clubwomen to join the existing neighborhood improvement associations and strive to make them more active. If neighboring property owners and tenants get to know each other better and work together more closely, they can make their voices heard more effectively in the City Hall, it was agreed.

At present property owners complain they get but little co-operation from the city hall. Some of the speakers from the floor hinted that a change in city government might be the answer. But such experienced "housers" as Arthur Bohnen, and D. E. Mackelman, the latter Executive Director of the Metropolitan Housing Council, shook their heads at this proposal.

"You've got to build your foundations in the neighborhoods, or a new mayor won't help," said Mr. Bohnen.

"Public administration is only as good as we constantly demand it," said Mr. Mackelman.

Others Back Them Up

They were joined in their argument by Allan C. Williams, Executive Secretary of the Illinois State Housing Board, another exponent of the virtues of neighborliness as a solution to the problem of blight, and by John H. Millar, publisher who proposed the holding of local institutes.

One of the big things that Jane Q. Public discovered during the series of discussions on housing was that blight isn't something that affects only those unfortunate families who live in slums. "It touches me, too, economically," said Mrs. John Sharpless Fox, President of the Woman's City Club. "But this is one of the hopeful aspects of the situation. For what is good for one is good for all." Change slums into decent neighorhoods, and you benefit not only the slum dweller but the family in the modern apartment hotel across the tracks whose children go to the same public school, it was pointed out.

So convinced were the women students that good housing is a community need, that they passed a resolution urging each delegate to the Institute to go back to her own club and bring to the attention of members the economic side of poor housing—the fact that blight anywhere in the community hurts the whole community.

C. I. O. Protests LaGuardia Transit Edict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The Executive Board of the Transport Workers' Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, today has the authorization of its membership to call a strike "when and if" it sees fit in order to preserve the "fundamental rights" of labor following a meeting of members of the Union in Brooklyn last night.

The action of the Brooklyn meeting, which is expected to be duplicated by other assemblies of transit workers in the city this week, gives the Executive Board the power to call a strike before unification or to make a test of the issue afterward.

At the same time the Board of Transportation indicated that provisions for pay increases in certain categories of transit labor would be included in unification proceedings. This was taken as a move by city officials to prevent possible interruptions of transit service threatened by labor spokesmen if Mayor La Guardia insists on new recognition of the rights to strike and bargain collectively under city ownership of transit lines. The extent of the pay rises, the categories affected or when the increases will become effective were not revealed by city officials.

Mr. Quill declared the Mayor had started a fight that the Union was determined to finish. He called on all transport workers and their families and friends to join a March on City Hall on March 14 to "show the Mayor how large an army is ready to fight him," adding that other unions, including affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, would take part in the demonstration.

Consensus at the meeting was that transport workers were not opposed to becoming civil service employees, but considered the right to strike fundamental and would fight to the last ditch to safeguard that right.

Roosevelts Ask Aid for Share Croppers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—A personal plea by Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt for nation-wide attention to the problem of destitute Southern tenant farmers as an indissoluble link in the economic and social life of the entire country and a message from President Roosevelt of similar purport, featured a dinner at the Commodore Hotel here last night, making the fourth annual National Share Croppers' Week end on March 10.

The dinner-forum was one of many events being held throughout the Nation to raise funds for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union at Memphis Tenn., whose program for this year will stress aid to the 350,000 migratory cotton farmers of the South and their families.

In opening the meeting, Newbold Morris, President of City Council, who presided, read messages from the President, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who is Honorary Chairman of the New York drive to raise $15,000.

$4,052 Contributed

The audience contributed $4,052 toward this sum following an appeal by Roy Wilkins, Chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Other speakers were Ruth Gordon, actress, who read a message from John Steinbeck, author of "Grapes of Wrath"; Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) News-Observer, author of "A Southerner Discovers the South," John R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and Norman Thomas, National Socialist leader.

Five smiling school children recieved congratulations and cash awards totalling $65 from Mrs. Roosevelt for their writings about the share croppers. The competition had been initiated in New York City schools by the Educators Committee for National Share Croppers' Week, headed by Dr. Mary Woolley, in co-operation with the Board of Education.

The message from President Roosevelt got warm applause. "For many years," he said, I have been deeply interested in the problem of tenant, share croppers and other low-income farmers in the United States. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the problems of low income and over-population in certain important farming areas constitutes some of the most urgent and difficult questions the Federal Government faces. I trust that your efforts to encourage widespread discussion and understanding of these problems will contribute materially to their ultimate solution."

Mayor La Guardia's message characterized the condition of the share croppers as "the survival of a vicious feudal system" which persisted because the victims were helpless and the country as a whole lacked knowledge of the situation.

La Guardia's Plea

Appealing to "all people" to work for the "economic liberation" of the group, Mayor La Guardia said:

"They live on the land, yet they are neither owners nor tenants. They assume the risks of ownership without any of its benefits. They toil, yet are not paid wages and are helpless if the crop is poor or elements of nature work against them. Their continued existence under these conditions is contrary to every cherished American principle and contrary to everything we stand for."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had gleaned a good deal of information by talking to share croppers throughout the South and had gone over the problem many times with Dr. Will Alexander, head of the Farms Security Administration in Washington, to see what could be done by the Government to meet a very difficult situation. She saw good possibilities in the recent action by the Governor of Missouri, who called a conference of representatives of the share croppers, the Government and plantation owners, saying, "For the first time a real facing of this problem is taking place, and I think that if that is being done in one place it will eventually be done in many other places."

A National Problem

Mrs. Roosevelt urged Americans to abandon the idea that a problem such as this could be regional.

Mrs. Roosevelt said it was the duty of every citizen to acquire accurate information of the country as a whole and all the people, not confining study to a single group, religion or dogma.

Mr. Daniels said that Southerners had been for many years grappling with the factors which led to pauperization of great numbers of people there and warned that their migration northward brought the problem to the very doors of the people above the Mason and Dixon Line.

Since 1900, approximately 4,000,000 native Southerners have left the South to find a livelihood in northern cities, Mr. Daniels continued, adding that they came with inferior education and standards of living, and thus threatened "northern jobs" and northern taxpayers.

Ohio Paper Wins Right to News

NEWARK, Ohio, March 7 (AP)—A court entry acknowledging police arrests, holdup and robbery reports are public records, permitted Newark Advocate reporters here to obtain police headquarters news after a week's censorship.

City Solicitor Charles Holtsberry and the Advocate's counsel agreed to the entry in Common Pleas Court after the newspaper brought a mandamus suit against Mayor Glenn Wright and Police Chief Gail Christman to permit inspection of the police "blotter."

Mayor Wright sanctioned a news censorship started at the police station Feb. 26. A former police officer, he contended police cases were not public records until they had been disposed of finally. Chief Christman said there had been a misunderstanding. The Advocate has been critical of Mayor Wright's administrative policies. He took office Jan. 1, the first Republican elected in recent years.

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Youth Orchestra Good-Will Tour Booked to American Republics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—A schedule of 27 concerts to be given in 11 Central and South American cities next summer by the All-American Youth Orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, was announced here today.

The orchestra is to be composed of 109 young players now being selected in auditions arranged in every State by the National Youth Administration. Final auditions, beginning March 29 and running through May 30, will be attended by Mr. Stokowski.

The ambitious plan of recruiting and sending an orchestra to South America on a good-will cruise was first devised by Mrs. Samuel Connor, of Washington, former Democratic Committeewoman from Kentucky, who solicited the aid of the former Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Every morning on the S. S. Washington, the orchestra will rehearse, and about three afternoons in the week will give a concert of intimate orchestral and chamber music. A limited number of accommodations for the cruise, beginning July 5 and lasting two months, are open to the public.

Mr. Stokowski has been encouraged in his venture by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who has written a letter saying that "in these tragic days, when cultural values are in eclipse in so many parts of the world, there is special reason for strengthening them in our hemisphere."

After initial concerts in Washington on July 4 and New York on July 5, the orchestra's schedule will be as follows:

Havana, July 8; Curaçao, in the Netherlands Indies, July 12; Caracas, Venezuela, July 13; Rio de Janeiro, July 23; Sao Paulo, Brazil, July 25; Montevideo, Uruguay, July 29; Buenos Aires, July 31; Rosario, Argentina, Aug. 2; Montevideo, Aug. 5; Sao Paulo, Aug. 9; Rio, Aug. 11; Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 14; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Aug. 20; San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 22, and New York, Aug. 27.

Call to 'Courageous Living' Sounded for Clubs of Y. W. C. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—More than 50,000 American business girls, members of the Young Women's Christian Association, are acting on encouraging advice given them at the thirteenth annual observances which their clubs throughout the nation held last night. At dinners given in more than 500 communities from coast to coast, and in Hawaii and other United States possessions, business girls discussed questions such as labor's rights and responsibilities, plans of opposition to restrictions against women in certain working fields, housing, and the rights of minorities.

A message from Miss Crissie Birrell, of New York City, President of the National Council of Business and Professional Women in the Association, was read in every city participating in the event.

"Let us not be discouraged," her message runs, "by the seeming hopelessness of the scene today, but rather let us re-discover our strength and our power to affect that social scene. We are at the beginning of a new decade which, with its momentous problems to be solved, will mark a very telling period in the history of the world. To feel that we are off to a fresh start should give us much hope and a new stimulus, as we strive to find our direction for courageous living."

The theme of "Direction for Courageous Living" will be the keynote also of discussions by business girl groups in connection with the Association's national convention in Atlantic City, N. J., April 10 to 16.

A nation-wide questionnaire has been introduced, to record activities, characteristics and interests of the average Young Women's Christian Association business girl.

Hewing to the Line

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—H. T. King applied for a permit to build a residence at the edge of the City.

Building inspector Pallie M. Mangum shaved down the fee from $12 to $5—because only one room of the building was to be inside the City limits.

Movies of Bali Not to Be Shown Until Year 7940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A Madison photographer has been informed that some motion pictures he took 10 years ago are to be preserved for persons to see in the year 7940. They are views of life on the isle of Bali in the East Indies. They are being placed in the crypt at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga., with the instruction "not to be opened until 7940."

The pictures were taken in 1930 and are especially valuable, the photographer explained, because they show things as they were before the great influx of tourists. The movies, for example, reveal dances with a religious and cultural background rather than with an entertainment motive.

The films wil be reproduced over a metallic base, Mr. Diemer pointed out, like stainless steel. This will be done by reflection.

Other pictures made by Mr. Diemer may be included in the crypt, he said, for he has taken some uncensored shorts in Germany and Soviet Russia.

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Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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Welles Hears Plaint Of Neutral Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — In the few days during which he rested beside the quiet waters of Lake Geneva and under the contemplative spell of the snow-capped Alps, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, was brought into particularly close touch with the problems and difficulties facing the smaller European neutrals in their efforts to keep out of war.

Before leaving for Paris for the current stage of talks designed to "find a basis for a sound and enduring peace," President Roosevelt's "listener at large" had an opportunity of hearing from Leland Harrison, the American Minister to Switzerland, details of troubles of the Swiss. For Switzerland has just called a large number of conscripts to the colors three days earlier than had been planned, because of reported large concentrations of German troops near the Swiss frontier.

Switzerland Fortifies

Switzerland has, of course, been apprehensive for a long time, and has been busily fortifying its frontiers. But at the moment the Swiss are perhaps more acutely concerned than at any time since the outbreak of war six months ago. It is learned on reliable authority that apprehension lest an attempt be made to get at France through the Basel Corridor, across the northwest corner of this small Alpine Republic, where broad valleys and rolling hills make such a passage conceivable, if intensely difficult, has reached a new high level in the past few days.

Financial and economic difficulties have been added to these problems, for it is estimated that Switzerland's emergency military measures are costing about $1,000,000 a day, everything included. Even if this estimate is a bit too high, there is no doubt the problem of financing its defense measures is causing the Swiss Government no little concern.

Tourist Trade Drops

At the same time prices are rising and the prolonged mobilization is having its disturbing effect on the social and economic structure of the country. Added to this is the disastrous effect of the war on the tourist trade, for which Switzerland is dependent for a large proportion of its national income.

The man in the street here shows an almost pathetically intense interest in Mr. Welles' visit, and it is evident that the Swiss yearn for peace more perhaps than any other people in Europe. Combined with this desperate desire to see peace concluded soon, no matter on what terms, is a growing feeling of exasperation with Nazi Germany. The Government takes good care that no trace of this appears in the Swiss press, but it is only too apparent in conversations with almost any Swiss man or woman.

Situation in Netherlands

Simultaneously with the Swiss scare this week come reports from the Netherlands of revived anxiety there.

In this connection it is learned Dr. Hendrik Colijn, former Netherlands Premier, who has been in Geneva this week ostensibly discussing the work of the new Central Committee, of which he is Chairman, with Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, and other League officials, left Switzerland March 5 for Paris and London. He is known to have expressed a desire to see Mr. Welles while in the former capital.

That Mr. Colijn has indicated his willingness to make his services available as a go-between in working out a compromise peace settlement is an open secret. But his efforts so far do not seem to have gone far beyond preliminary contacts with leading statesmen in several countries, including England, Italy, Belgium, and perhaps Germany.

Mr. Welles has kept carefully apart from all such negotiations, and he clearly intends to respect the lines drawn by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull between the Welles mission on the one hand and Mr. Hull's peace and disarmament talks with the neutrals on the other. But the fact remains that in Mr. Welles' conversations with Mr. Harrison here during the last couple of days the paths of these two peace efforts have crossed in a convenient way that will undoubtedly prove useful when Mr. Welles gives his European impressions to the President and the Secretary of State a few weeks hence.

WPA Virginia Guide Due Off Press Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner in charge of professional and service projects of the Work Projects Administration, announces that the Virginia Guide, a WPA writers' project, will be off the press within a few weeks.

Similar works are nearing completion for Georgia, Oregon, and Arizona, she said.

The four new guides will follow the pattern of the 23 which have already been published, officials said. They will cover the "significant cultural and social aspects" of the respective States, their cities and towns and points of historic interest, and give mile-by-mile information about their highways.

The volume on Virginia, Mrs. Kerr announces, will contain approximately 250,000 words and will be illustrated with nearly 100 photographs and maps.

The Virginia Guide, which has been more than four years in the preparation, is being published by the Oxford University Press.

College to Reconsider Appointment of Russell

NEW YORK (AP)—The appointment of Bertrand Russell, English author, philosopher, and mathematician, to a professorship at City College of New York will be reconsidered by the City Board of Higher Education at its next meeting March 18.

Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney and Board member, has requested reconsideration, it became known today, following criticism of the appointment by Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The clergyman called Earl Russell an enemy of religion and morality.

Coal a Pawn in Anglo-Italian Chess

Fundamental relations of nations unchanged—Each bargaining for diplomatic position.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 7—No definite change in the fundamental relations between Italy and Great Britain in the immediate future is anticipated by the majority of well-informed observers here as a consequence of the cutting of Italy's maritime coal supply line from Germany.

Rather a period of more intensive bargaining is expected.

Negotiations over the degree of Anglo-Italian economic collaboration have now been removed from the closets of secrecy which enclosed them for many weeks, in order that more open instruments of blockade action, diplomatic note-writing, marshaling of the press and public opinion, both at home and abroad, could be brought to bear in this new phase of maneuvering.

[British seizure of six more Italian coal-laden ships—making a total of 14 intercepted by British contraband control—was reported by the Associated Press today. Coal from eight Italian ships previously taken to the Downs was ordered unloaded. The 14 ships are said to contain a total of 100,000 tons of German coal.]

In the week that has elapsed since the announcement of Britan's decision to seize German coal shipments bound for Italy in Italian vessels, the press of both countries has blown alternately indignant and moderate—one time insisting on the dangers inherent in the situation, at another emphasizing the desire of reaching an agreement.

No Trend to Open Break

No clear and unmistakable trend toward a diplomatic rupture asserted itself.

Even the vigorous Italian note of protest, which the British have still left unanswered, contained a final sentence which specified that the difficulties "as of this moment" have been set forth in order to fix the responsibility for "future developments," a text which at least one British official here interpreted as leaving the door well open for further negotiation.

In a word, available evidence reinforces the conclusion of most observers here to the effect that both nations, arrived at a stalemate in private negotiations, are now testing out each other's strength by more open and tangible, though yet cautious and still tentative, application of pressure.

The steps taken by Britain to seize the coalers, the Italian note of protest, the waves of indignation in the press here, are thus considered moves of a strategic rather than an irrevocable character.

Other Issues Involved

It is underscored here that the coal question merely focuses issues of far greater importance. Italy had thus far escaped the full rigors of the tight blockade comparable to that by which the British had rationed the trade of North Sea neutrals, according to prewar levels.

Mediterranean Another Question

Were such a blockade extended to the Mediterranean Sea, the effects would not only be economic in character but would touch the most sensitive spot in Italy's waxing imperial pride—its aspirations to control this inland sea.

Not even during the sanctions period was a naval blockade with all its unpalatable implications to Italy attempted.

Added to this are a number of correlative factors—the great effort Italy is making to preserve lucrative trade with both sides in the European war, its desire to maintain a position of semi-independence with respect to the belligerents, its crusade to lend as much economic support to Germany as possible, which in many respects resembles American economic aid to the Allies—and there are many reasons why an irrevocable break with Britain would not be lightly provoked.

British Hold a Trump

The British position in the Mediterranean, meanwhile, serves as a point of vantage on which to rest the uncertainties of the present.

Early British hopes of winning economic allegiance from Italy, exchanging coal for war materials and arms produced by Italian heavy industries so these would not be available to Germany, have proved very unproductive, it can be stated on good British authority here.

While many controcts have been signed, mutual trade has not advanced in total beyond the very limited prewar levels. Italy was unwilling to commit its economic future to the Allies in so complete a fashion at the expense of Germany. Hence it declined at the end of recent negotiations to sign on the dotted line.

Cause of Economic War

Whether Britain will follow the coal incident by a more extended and vigorous blockade action, of course, is not known here. Doubtless such action depends on the course of economic war and the amounts of supplies Italy commercially is able to send to Germany.

Such evidence, as is available here, suggests these supplies are not so great as to outweigh the advantages Britain has in relatively friendly relations with Italy at the present time.

With determined and subtle diplomacy exhibited on both sides and many factors operating against rash steps, a period of more intense, possibly stormy, but still protracted negotiations appears indicated.

Wide World

Italy Increases Pressure on Own Coal Output

Upper: Italian miner examines coal from Sardinian fields being developed in a tense effort to make the Nation less dependent on outside supplies; center: Carbonia, Italy's mining town on the island of Sardinia. Workers live in the new white houses, officially opened by Premier Benito Mussolini in December; lower: down below in the Sardinian mines.

Welles to Get Views of Poles

Continued from Page 1

what he learns in each Capital in watertight compartments.

There is no doubt that this is likely to prove a disappointment both in Paris and London, where hopes had been entertained that Mr. Welles would convey to them as well as receive from them first-hand information.

The Welles talks with M. Daladier today undoubtedly constitute the kernel of the Paris visit. The broad lines of what the French Premier is virtually certain to say to Mr. Roosevelt's emissary are clear:

French Determined on Victory

First of all, France, while deeply desirous of peace, is absolutely and unshakably determined not to lay down arms until victory has been won, the wrongs done to Poland and Czechoslovakia have been righted, and definite assurances and guarantees obtained that there will not be a recurrence of German threats to peace.

The morale at the front, M. Daladier can tell Mr. Welles with complete justification, is good. On comparison the French, though naturally bored at the inaction of the war, enjoy good food, leadership, diversions, and leaves, and have a clear mental grasp of the issues at stake, which makes it possible to state in all confidence that the French can hold out longer than the Reich if the present stalemate continues.

On Solid Foundations

Behind the front, there is some grumbling. People are displeased at rising prices and the falling living standard. But by comparison with the situation in Germany, the French are infinitely better off on the whole, and most of them have the logic and good common sense to realize this. The people, like the Army, in France have solid foundations for their will to resist—foundations which assuredly do not exist in the Reich where mesmeric propaganda, enforced ignorance of the truth, and fear are the main basis of submission and support for the Nazis.

Thus M. Daladier can and will tell Mr. Welles that the French are prepared to see this thing through. He will also tell him that France envisages peace. But beyond the broadest generalizations, nothing is allowed to be said here on thus subject. The byword is, "win the war first, talk about peace afterward."

On his arrival here, the Undersecretary was greeted at the railroad station by De Champetier de Ribes, Robert D. Murphy, Chargé d'Affairés of the United States Embassy, and by members of the Embassy staff.

He was guided through police lines set up to guard the platform and escorted immediately to the Ritz Hotel, his headquarters in Paris.

He was driven to his hotel in a bullet-proof automobile. When he received the press at the American Embassy two hours after arriving here a police detail was posted outside the building.

Kennedy at Post

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The United States Ambassador Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, returning from the United States, arrived today by plane from Paris to prepare for the visit of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles next week.

Mr. Kennedy reached Paris earlier today on the same train which took Mr. Welles from Switzerland to the French Capital for a three-day visit.

Every Berth Needed

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—British officials stated today that the Queen Elizabeth left her Clydeside berth and sailed for New York to make room for other ships.

It was explained that every berth was needed for the stream of shipping which enters ports of the United Kingdom.

'Splendid Indeed'

LONDON (AP)—The first official comment of the British Government on the Queen Elizabeth's daring voyage to the safety of New York harbor came from Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. He said:

"Splendid! Very good work, indeed."

Nazis Begin Night Raids Off Britain

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—German air attacks on British costal shipping apparently entered a new "round the clock" phase with the first night bombings off English and Scottish coasts.

Two German planes bombed and machine-gunned the 695-ton British tanker Shelbrit II off the northeast coast of Scotland last night. Two of the crew were injured.

Earlier radio listeners heard a British lightship off the Norfolk coast broadcast an SOS saying she was being bombed and sprayed with machine-gun fire.

At the time of the broadcast three bombs had been dropped but none hit the ship.

The attacks suggested that the Germans were expanding their air warfare in the improved spring weather to include night as well as daylight attacks.

A delayed report of another large British tanker sunk by submarine action was relayed from Amsterdam, where the newspaper shipping was quoted as saying the San Florentino, 12,842 tons, had been torpedoed off Lands End March 5.

[The San Florentino, one of the largest oil tankers in the world, was last reported leaving Galveston, Texas, Jan. 25 for Havre, France. Before the war she traded between South America and England.

If she was destroyed, she would be the sixth largest merchant ship loss of the war. She was almost as large as the sunken British liner Athenia.]

Meanwhile the 10,516-ton British tanker Charles F. Meyer, which sent out an SOS March 4 saying she was sinking after an attack by a submarine in the English channel, made a south coast port, it was disclosed today.

The vessel, only the second known to have been attacked in the channel, made port assisted by three tugs and escorted by two war-ships. She was torpedoed 50 miles southeast of Hastings, according to her SOS.

Luxury Liner Slips to Safety

Continued from Page 1

sands of persons that came for a glimpse of the huge craft.

Despite reports in shipping circles for the past few days that the Queen Elizabeth would arrive here soon, officials of the Cunard Line declared they knew nothing about the vessel's voyage until she arrived here today.

Notice of her arrival came as a surprise also to the great majority of New York residents, who first heard of her voyage last night when she was reported off Nantucket.

The Queen Elizabeth was brought here for several reasons.

In the first place, she bulked large on the horizon and presented an easy target for enemy airplanes at her dock on the Clyde. She also crowded the narrow river and was carrying enormous insurance charges as long as she remained within the zone of the European War.

Therefore, Cunard-White Star Line officials felt they would save money by sending here here, remove her from possible attack, and leave the John Brown shipyards on the Clyde free for work on naval vessels.

Due to the censorship of news concerning the steaming of the new sea queen, she left Clydeside on Feb. 26 without attracting notice.

A few hundred persons from neighboring towns, however, did watch the huge craft navigate the difficult passage down the Clyde. Tugboats pulled, puffed, and pushed to keep her from nudging the banks of the river as she made her way toward the sea. At one point she was swung into a mud-bank near Rashielee Light, near where the Queen Mary "kissed" the bank when it was brought down the same river, but the tugboats finally pulled her clear and the rest of the river voyage was uneventful. She stopped over at Greenock for several days and then set out for New York late last week.

Escorted by Convoy

The Queen Elizabeth was said to have been escorted by a convoy of British battleships one or two days out from her home shores and then left to make the dash eastwardly across the Atlantic on her own. She is known to have a speed at least equal to that of the Queen Mary, or about 31 nautical miles an hour, or more if pressed.

The 85,000-ton vessel made her dangerous dash across the Atlantic through mine fields and passed watchful German submarines with her richly planned interiors still uncompleted and her spacious, luxurious accommodations for 2,400 passengers completely dark and empty.

The Queen Elizabeth has an overall length of 1,030 feet, 12 feet more than the Queen Mary, and 14 decks, two more than her sister ship. Also her bow is sharper and she has been more radically streamlined than the Queen Mary. She mounts two funnels instead of the three on the Queen Mary, and is powered by 16 single-reduction geared turbines.

Naval sources and the owners of the world's largest passenger liner, the Cunard-White Star Company, declined to disclose details of her "ghost trip."

"Her arrival in New York," continued the Press Association, "gives Adolf Hitler and Admiral Raeder—chief of the Nazi sea terror campaign—a startling shock in view of the Nazi claim to 'control of the oceans.'"

The British press subordinated other news to front page announcements of the crossing, illustrated with photographs of the gray-hulled liner leaving Clyde.

Eyewitnesses of the departure on Feb. 26, now permitted to talk, said the liner apparently was not armed.

The Elizabeth sailed without passengers and manned by a crew sworn to secrecy.

She carried a big fuel supply in case a submarine alarm necessitated a change in her route.

Because of lack of time to "run in" her engines, her speed was held down in crossing the Atlantic.

Delayed reports of the departure said Royal Air Force planes circled the liner as she dropped down the River Clyde.

The Elizabeth answered their roaring motors with her deep bass siren.

No Alarm in Crossing

From the time the liner left her fitting-out station until she completed the crossing not a single alarm was given aboard her.

It was believed in shipping circles here the Queen Elizabeth would remain in New York throughout the war. New York was regarded as the most suitable haven removed from the war zone.

With the coming of spring and possible expansion of German air activity, the liner's berth at Clyde, the narrowest point of Scotland, would be exposed to possible attack, although the berth has not been bombed thus far.

England Cheers

LONDON (AP) — Announcement that the giant liner Queen Elizabeth had crossed the Atlantic unharmed on a secret maiden trip was hailed throughout Great Britain March 7 as striking proof of the Royal Navy's command of the seas and a remarkable tribute to the Englishman's ability to keep an important secret.

"Thousands of Clydeside people knew the Elizabeth had left her berth nine days ago and the Scottish and national press of Great Britain knew it," said the authoritative British Press Association, "and yet the secret was kept."

"The lives of the crew of the great ship were at stake, not to mention the pride of the British Navy itself. Clydesiders remembered Britain's guardtian motto, 'Careless talk costs lives.'"

It Amuses Nazis

BERLIN, March 7 (AP)—In jocular mood concerning the voyage to New York of the new British liner Queen Elizabeth, authorized German sources today, commented:

"The stealthy trip into a United States harbor does not speak well for British confidence in victory."

They said, "First the British took gold over there, then apparently other treasures, and forgot to bring back certain historical documents. (Apparently a reference to a copy of England's Magna Carta, deposited in Washington.)

"Now they must pay $1,000 a day docking charges. Why don't they leave the ship in British harbors if they are confident of victory?"

"For that matter," they asked, "what is the Queen Elizabeth, anyway? It is not even finished. Now, the Bremen—that was something!"

[They referred to the German liner Bremen's dash last fall from New York to Murmansk, Russia, and subsequent run home through the British blockade.]

Sail Into Blockade

WILLEMSTADD, Netherlands West Indies, March 7 (AP) — The German vessel Hannover sailed Tuesday night with 6,000 tons of ore and lumber in an attempt to get through the British blockade, it was disclosed yesterday after another German ship which sailed from here Monday was reported intercepted at sea.

The freighter Seattle, carrying a cargo of lumber, was reported captured presumably by British warships. Unreported was a third German steamer, the Mimi Horn, which sailed at the same time as the Seattle.

The Hannover is a 5,600-ton vessel built in 1939.

[The Seattle, a motorship passenger liner of 7,369 gross tons, was operated in the brisk Pacific coast trade with Germany by the Hamburg American Line before the war. She made regular visits to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Seattle, and Vancouver.

The Mimi Horn, a 4,007-ton motorship passenger liner, traded between Germany, Belgium, England, and the West Indies. Both ships were preparing to return to Germany when the war began.]

French Seize Mail

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—Domei, Japanese new agency, reported today that a French vessel had halted the Japanese ship Bangkok Maru off Haiphong, French Indo-China, and confiscated 110 letters.

The Japanese Foreign Office said it had no official information, but that such action was contrary to international law and it was awaiting a report.

Dutch Sub Raised

DEN HELDER, the Netherlands, March 7 (AP)—The Netherlands submarine O-11 was raised today by the three derrick ships 26 hours after being rammed and sunk by a tugboat in the Nieuwe Diep naval port.

Rescuers heard no signals from the two warrant officers and a cook who were trapped in the craft. The remainder of the crew of 30 reached safety soon after the accident.

The submarine was towed to a berth in the harbor to be pumped out.

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Commons Upholds Cabinet On Jewish-Arab Land Action

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain's Government yesterday smashed the first motion of censure it has faced in the House of Commons since the war with Germany began a little more than six months ago.

By a vote of 292 to 129, the House upheld the Government in its contention that new Palestine land laws impeding Jewish land purchases constitute a wartime necessity to keep disorder from spreading through most of the strategically-placed Arab world.

The majority of 163 against the Opposition censure motion was much larger than the 88-vote margin the Government obtained on its White Paper in May. The White Paper declared it was not British policy that "Palestine should become a Jewish state."

MacDonald Wins Ovation

The land laws, restricting transfer of land from Arabs to Jews, were announced suddenly by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, on Feb. 28. Jews throughout Palestine have staged protests against them, and there have been disturbances in several Holy Land cities in which more than 100 Jews have been reported injured, two fatally, and scores of British policemen hurt.

None conceded the Opposition Laborites and Liberals the slightest chance of putting over a formal vote of censure.

In a debate lasting from mid-afternoon through the evening, Mr. MacDonald, son of the late Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, won a long ovation from the Government benches for his 80-minute reply to Opposition attacks.

Mr. MacDonald said that if the land laws favoring the Arabs should be delayed, Palestine might be "set ablaze again."

"If there were trouble in Palestine," he said, "there would be repercussions in Transjordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and India. One has got to be frank about these things."

The Opposition attacked the "shameful act" of announcing the land laws on the moral ground that it betrayed the Jews and abused the trust of the League of Nations, which assigned control of Palestine to Britain after the last war, but was not invited in this case to approve or disapprove.

Arab Suspicions Allayed

The Government hit back with the practical argument that the Arabs were growing restless beneath the surface and becoming suspicious of British promises to protect their interests.

The importance of Palestine in the eastern military picture was emphasized last month by the concentration of Australians there, and the mood of the Arabs would be a vital factor if the European war should spread in that direction.

Mr. MacDonald told the House that Palestine had been comparatively peaceful internally in recent months because the Arabs were confident Britain would carry out the land regulations.

"If we now destroy that confidence," he said, "the whole mood of the Arab population in Palestine might well change."

He said that if the League had been asked in advance there would have been forced land sales and "a single incident might have set the whole country ablaze again."

Critics in U. S. Hit

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—United States critics of Britain's Palestine policy drew bitter denunciation from Mr. Henry V. A. Raikes, Conservative, during the House of Commons debate.

"Those gentlemen in the U. S. A., whether Jews or non-Jews, have lifted up their voices in the cause of liberty but the battle of liberty is being fought by this country and its empire and not by manipulators of money markets thousands of miles away," Mr. Raikes said.

"These people should be ashamed to pin-prick the British Empire when we are fighting their battle and fighting it not merely with money."

About 750 Prisoners Listed in West War

GENEVA (AP)—The International Red Cross Prisoners' Bureau said March 6 that its lists showed fewer than 300 Germans, 300 French and 150 British are held prisoners after more than six months of war.

Officials said they had "every reason to believe" their lists corrected up to that day covered all soldiers, sailors, and aviators captured by the three major powers to date.

1,500,000 Callers Beat Path To the White House Door

WASHINGTON (AP)—The mat at the White House door should be well worn.

The number of visitors last year was 1,500,000, Frank J. Wilson, chief of the Secret Service, announces. The largest crowd on the White House grounds at one time in 1939 was 52,000.

Rumania Weighs Import of 'Offer' From Reich

Reports persist of plan to guarantee frontier of Carol's domains—Bucharest cautious.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 7—**The reports persistently circulated here that Germany contemplates offering Rumania guarantees** for its frontier, are not given general credence in this Capital.

Nevertheless the very fact of the reports has raised a good deal of discussion on the prospect of Germany's attempting to convert such a guarantee into a means of extending its own interest throughout Rumania.

Such an offer from Germany would be treated with the greatest suspicion here, particularly since an unfavorable interpretation has been placed upon the failure of Dr. Karl Clodius, Herr Hitler's Balkan economic expert, to return to Bucharest from Rome. As it happened an Italian economic delegation was on its way to Bucharest at the end of February.

Should Dr. Clodius, on his eventual return to Bucharest, present Rumania with a proposal for a German guarantee of Rumania's frontiers, it is expected that the other side of the bargain proposed would be the demobilizing of 1,000,000 men in Rumania, thus releasing that many men to be reabsorbed into agriculture for the purpose of ensuring foodstuffs and industrial raw materials for Germany.

Strong Defense Needed

Rumania would view such a suggestion suspiciously, seeing the possibility of Germany's taking advantage of Rumania's difficulties with its neighbors over Bessarabia and Transylvania to march in for the "protection" of the little nation. In any event the disbandment of such a large part of the Rumanian Army, it is considered, would be a temptation to Germany to take that country as an easy prey.

At the same time Rumania would not be unconscious of the danger of the situation, for to meet such an offer with a definite refusal would leave the country open to a strong Nazi press campaign, and might even serve as justification for a later German attack, since Rumania would be described as having scorned Reich protection.

Such attitude, it is thought in Bucharest, would be adopted particularly if Hungary, with German encouragement, sought to regain Transylvania by force.

In certain circles it is felt that Herr Hitler might even tempt Russia to invade Bessarabia, thus supplying Herr Hitler with an opportunity to intervene to "protect" Rumania as Soviet Russia "protected" Russian Poland when the Germans invaded West Poland last fall.

The possibilty that Herr Hitler might openly challenge his Russian ally in Rumania is generally rejected by responsible observers, and therefore it is anticipated that any German move in Rumania would be carefully drafted in closest co-operation with Moscow and Budapest. Reports that Soviet Russia would show its interest in Rumania by sending Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff to Bucharest to arrange a treaty appear to have no foundation.

By a Staff Artist

Reich Exerts Efforts to Expedite Motor Fuel

Germany's big problem is that of obtaining oil from Rumania and Russia. Present plans are for 1,000,000 tons of Rumanian oil to be shipped via the Danube after being refined at Germany's Constanta refineries. Another 500,000 tons from Rumania can be carried by rail through Lwow. Russian oil from Baku is estimated at 500,000 tons, to be shipped either via Constanta, or possibly by an alternative route through the Bulgarian port of Varna, thereafter reaching the nearest Danube point by rail.

Oil Transport Handicaps

The question of increasing Rumanian oil imports to Germany is irrelevant just now since transport difficulties have already led to Rumania being 230,000 tons oil behind the amount contracted for with Germany. Dr. Clodius, it is understood, has been ordered to seek to organize the dispatch of 200,000 instead of the 130,000 tons monthly contracted for immediately the Danube thaws, so as to wipe out the arrears of the winter months. It is also said that Germany has invested $10,000,000 in Rumania's oil industry during the past few months, including purchase of the Foraky Romanse company.

Another of Dr. Clodius's demands, it is assumed, may be the reduction of the tariff on Rumanian goods going to Germany, as well as devaluation of the lei from 49 to 78 lei to one mark, corresponding to the 50 per cent devaluation of the lei in terms of gold to go into effect March 10.

Meanwhile, Viroel Tilea, Rumanian Minister to London, was reported on his way home to deliver a British proposal that Great Britain be accorded equal treatment with Germany on Rumanian exports, including oil.

It is calculated that Rumania's output of oil will be less than 4,000,000 tons this year. If both German and British claims were met, only 800,000 tons a year would remain, not enough to maintain Rumanian trade with the Balkans, Italy, and other countries based on the exchange of Rumanian oil for other products.

It also was reported that German pressure for Rumanian products had increased to the point that the Nazis had demanded the entire Rumanian 1940 wool crop. The native yarn industry would be ruined if this German demand were met.

Uncover Mammoth In Pennsylvania

ALBION, Pa., March 7 (AP)—WPA workmen digging in a roadside embankment near here turned up the tusks of a wooly mammoth that roamed Pennsylvania 20,000 to 25,000 years ago, geologists reported.

The largest section, which WPA workers first thought was a bone or a piece of petrified wood, was seven feet long and looped in a double curve. Further excavation disclosed a 30-inch section.

Walter Conrath, Albion newspaper publisher and former assistant at Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, identified the tusks. His identification was corroborated by Dr. Walter Sweadner of the Erie Center of the University of Pittsburgh.

The wooly mammoth was a big elephant with hair six to eight inches long.

Germany Counts on Rumania For Vast Supply of Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—As the ice on the Danube's frozen surface begins to crack, Germany is expecting to raise its oil imports from Rumania to at least 130,000 tons a month instead of the mere 30,000 tons received during each of the winter months.

Estimates credit the Danube with being able to escort 1,500,000 tons per year. This capacity is dependent on the barges at the Reich's disposal, but even more so on the congestion in such geographical impediments as the "Iron Gate."

To supplement this, it is computed that 100 per cent efficient operation of the Lwow railroad could account for about 500,000 tons per year.

On superficial examination, therefore, it would appear that Rumanian petrol exportation to Germany is well catered for when the river thaws, and if a satisfactory organization of rail transport can be affected.

Oil Routes Explored

But reports of another complication are gaining weight. It is known that German interests have taken control of a number of oil reservoirs at the mouth of the Danube near Constanta on the Black Sea. Presumably these are intended for petrol supplies shipped from Russia's Black Sea oil regions at Batum. The petrol, it is believed, would be discharged at Constanta, shunted to the reservoirs, and reshipped at German convenience up the Danube. An alternative route mentioned is reported to be from Batum to the Bulgarian port of Varna and carried over to the river along the north Bulgarian frontier.

Provided, then, that Rumania is exporting its contracted 1,560,000 tons of petrol per year to Germany by way of the Danube and the Lwow railroad, about 1,000,000 tons would take the river route. The river altogether is capable of dealing with 1,500,000 tons. Germany's importation of petrol from South Russia, in these circumstances, would be limited to 500,000 tons per year.

Thus, when Rumania is working to the limit of its agreement the Lwow railroad will be choked with 500,000 tons for the 12 months, and with the million-ton excess leaving the Danube capacity a mere 500,000-ton margin, Germany's importation of petrol from other sources outside Rumania will present a complex problem.

Such details of information as the number of barges at Germany's disposal, and the potential amount of traffic engaged in other commerce on the river are enigmatic, though it is known that at the moment little optimism reigns in Berlin while German agents are frantically combing the Danube banks for every available seaworthy tub.

Taxes Cover Wide Range

Another difficulty for the Reich is that Germany must bear the brunt of Rumania's new export taxation system, introduced ostensibly to maintain a stabler level in interior prices.

Products affected range from crude oil, cellulose and coke to various agricultural commodities.

It is pointed out in justification of the measure, that petrol products exported from Rumania have risen in price to three times what they were a year ago, while wood, cattle, oilseeds, and vegetables are selling 20 per cent to 50 per cent higher than before hostilities in the West began.

This position, it is claimed, gravely influenced the level of interior prices, which have tended to mount excessively, causing a noticeable social upheavel as well as budgetary difficulties. Both situations are to be relieved by the newly imposed exportation taxes, which will have the effect of outlawing excessive exportation.

The taxes have been scaled to allow for export of those goods of which there is an adequate sufficiency for the country's needs, but not permitting the export of products necessary for consumption or industry.

In some quarters it is believed that the main object of the new taxes is to intensify the effort being undertaken to prepare a formidable army. It is said that Rumania's army will be equal to almost any challenge within two months.

Switzerland Bans Gift Mail to Nazis

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—The last of thousands of small mail packages of foodstuffs marked "Sample, No Value," or "Gift" have passed through Basel to Germany. Further shipments have been banned by the Swiss Government, because of the proportions to which the traffic grew.

Most of the packages weighed close to the limit of a pound and a half.

Father Is Congratulated On Six Sons in U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has written Clarence F. Patton of Odebolt, Iowa, complimenting him because his six sons soon will be on duty together aboard the U. S. S. Nevada.

"It is a demonstration of practical patriotism of the highest order," Mr. Edison said.

Rumania to Keep Fully Armed

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 7 (AP)—King Carol opened Parliament today with a declaration that all the resources of Rumania would be thrown behind its army as a "supreme guarantee of our independence and of the integrity of our borders."

Disclosing that taxes would be materially increased to bear the cost of keeping 1,600,000 men under arms, the king said:

"I am sure my people will accept such sacrifices for the sake of the country and peace."

Strict neutrality, he declared, will be continued even in the fields of foreign commerce "in order to assure the essential flow of supplies to our army and our people."

The statement was approved in a long session of the Crown Council last night amid signs of an even sharper struggle between Germany and the British-French Allies for Rumania's favor in exports of raw materials.

King Carol appeared in the uniform of the royal guard with Crown Prince Michael at his side in the garb of an infantry lieutenant.

The Monarch told Parliament that the Government is assured of the stability and continuity necessary to execute a long-range program "which will include intensification of production in all lines."

In a declaration that relations between Rumania and other nations are good, the king specifically mentioned only Italy and Bulgaria.

Piecemeal Peace for China Wang's Hope as Japan's Agent

SHANGHAI, March 7 (AP)—Wang Ching-wei, speaking softly in the inner reaches of his chateau-style home in Shanghai's Badlands section, predicted today the piece-meal pacification of China under the Government he expects to head for Japan.

Premier of the Chinese Nationalist Government before breaking with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang said that his Japanese-sponsored regime would be inaugurated probably late this month or early in April.

His home is guarded like a fortress by Chinese and Japanese to prevent assassination attempts. To visit him required six weeks of negoiations through Mr. Wang's assistants and a promise not to "argue with Mr. Wang's answers" on the motives of his present course of co-operation with the Japanese—a course which has led the Chinese Government to denounce him as a traitor.

Peace Not Immediate

In disclosing some hitherto unknown details of his agreement with Japan, he said establishment of his regime was not expected even by peace movement leaders to bring an immediate end to the war in China or instantaneous withdrawal of Japanese troops.

He expressed confidence, however, that the Chinese people would be won over to peace and that the Japanese would fulfill promises regarding China's sovereignty and independence.

Even General Chiang would not find the door closed to peace negotiations if he would cease fraternizing with Communists and would abandon his resistance, Mr. Wang said.

However, he denounced what he called "Chiang's notorious blueshirt society of murderous gangsters," alleging they were responsible for the assassinations of prominent adherents of Mr. Wang.

As Mr. Wang looked into the future, he predicted, "with the peace scheme put into effect, the new government will gain the confidence of the people; Chiang's Army will disintegrate and cease to be a national force. Under these conditions it is unlikely that a civil war will be fought."

Chinese Communists, however, "may continue to cause disturbances," he said, indicating that his forces would take the field against them if necessary.

Japan would retain the right to garrison troops in certain areas for certain periods, he said, as a defense against Chinese and Russian Communists, these points to be covered in a treaty between Mr. Wang and the Tokyo Government.

Repudiate Chiang

One of the first acts of the Wang Government will be to repudiate General Chiang's Government. Then a "peace treaty" will be negotiated with Japan, and Japanese troops will be withdrawn as various sections become peaceable, Mr. Wang predicted.

Then the Open Door Policy will be made effective, and "all friendly powers desiring to trade with or invest in China will be welcomed provided their activities do not impair Chinese sovereignty and are consistent with principles of equality and reciprocity."

Asked if there were any truth in the belief he was anti-American, Mr. Wang replied, "I am astonished at this question," and declared his foreign policy was aimed at friendship with all nations, especially Japan and the United States.

He did, however, express resentment "that American newspapers are unreasonably prejudiced against us and deliberately misinterpret and maliciously insult the peace movement."

New Hainan Drive

HONG KONG, March 7 (AP)—A Japanese general offensive designed to complete the conquest of Hainan Island was launched March 4 with warplanes supporting columns driving into the interior from the northern, southern, and western coasts, Japanese dispatches reported yesterday.

A Japanese expedition seized the main coastal cities of Hainan, Chinese Island off the South China Coast, in February, 1939, but the conquest never was extended far from the coast.

The dispatches reported capture of Wenya, 75 miles from the east coast, described as an important base for Chinese regular troops still holding out on the island.

Hainan is near the coast of French Indo-China and the Japanese expedition there increased Japanese-French tension.

Ashurst Tells 'Logic' Of Third-Term Subject

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The third term puzzle is just a matter of logic, Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona told reporters today with a chuckle.

"Either President Roosevelt will seek a third term, he won't seek a third term, or he hasn't made up his mind," Senator Ashurst said.

"If he had decided to seek a third term, he would announce it at once. If he'd decided not to, the same answer. If he hadn't made up his mind—now all of you know."

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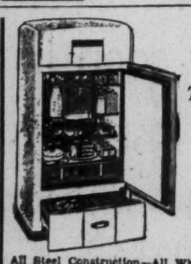
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Knife-Maker's Apprentice

A Story of Finland

By Nora Burglon

The birches that bordered the sun-lit Helsinki street were full-leafed. Already the wind was strumming strange warm melodies among their branches, the birds had hung nests here and there. It was spring and Jukka was glad to be alive.

Last week had been as lovely, only Jukka had not noticed it then. Today he saw how wonderful the world was. That was because he had visited the spring fair yesterday, where he had seen a tight rope walker perform. Seeing him up there in the air walking on just a thin line across space, had changed everything for Jukka. He was not going to make knife-making his profession now. He was going to be a tight-rope walker when he grew up.

He had not told Saarinen, the knife maker, that. It was as well not to say anything to him about the matter until he became a full-fledged tight-rope performer. Then he would break the news to him.

Jukka laughed out loud when he thought how astonished the knife maker would become. "I've had many apprentice boys working for me," he would say, "but this is the first I've had that turned into a circus performer, instead of a craftsman, after the four years were out."

Then he stopped in the middle of the street and stared at the structure which had sprung up since last he passed that way.

"What is it going to be?" he asked a workman.

"Another co-operative apartment house," was the reply.

Walking the Girders

Another one! Well, well, thought the boy to himself, the Finns certainly were a marvelous people when all was said and one; frankly he was glad that he was one of them. They were a poor people he had heard. However, they had learned a fine lesson from the ants. They worked together and helped each other. In that way they were able to do what bigger nations could not do at all.

When a man had saved a thousand markkaa or more, he added his savings to that of others who had been as thrifty as he. In that way the total became a big sum. With this large sum they built dairies, and schools, machine shops and factories, and now they were building apartment houses.

That same moment Jukka noticed a workman way on top of the building walking across the narrow span of a girder. Walking across that girder should be no trick at all, he thought.

But he had a basket of Saarinen's knives on his arm which he was going to deliver to a merchant down the street a distance. He looked about for a place to put the basket. Then he shook his head. It was best to take it along with him. Something might happen to the basket if he set it down, with workmen running every which way.

At that same instant, a workman shouted at him from below. "What are you doing up there, you? Get down this minute."

Jukka did as he was told but he could not help thinking that the fellow had very poor manners. He might have said please to him.

A Band of Steel

Tucking the basket into the crook of his elbow, Jukka strode on. A cuckoo called from the distant forest and a thrush warbled in a willow tree. The street-women moved before him, digging grass from between the cobble-stones; further on another group of them were trimming shrubs in the park. They were black-gowned and solemn. Jukka was thinking that, by right, they should be dressed in bright colors, red and blue.

"People that work with flowers and growing things should not be dressed in black," he told himself. That however, was because he was thinking of the day when all of Finland had gone dressed in mourning in protest against Russia taking away her ancient rights. But Finland was a Republic now. People no longer had to go dressed in black, for now they were a free people.

When Jukka came to the river he saw that something else had happened since he was here last time. The bridge had been closed, and now they were building a new one. It was noon and the men had gone home, for which Jukka was glad. The supports for the bridge had gone up, but only one thin iron rail bridged the span. When the boy saw this band he gave a gurgle of delight. For one who was going to be a tight-rope walker when he grew up, this was the place to start his training. There was nothing to hold on to here. Jukka put a foot upon the narrow band of steel and tested it. Fine! This was the very thing he had been looking for. Putting one foot before the other he moved out over the stream. A thrill of joy ran through him. Out he moved, further and further out.

At the same moment, he heard the rumble of the water below. It certainly sounded loud. He wondered why it should rumble like that. Before he could prevent himself from doing so, he glanced down. It was not the thing he should have done. He soon realized that, for instantly everything began to rock about him. Jukka wavered. He rocked dizzily. The band he was walking on seemed to be swaying too. Jukka let go of the basket to free his hands. Both of his feet went over the edge of the girder, and he hung on to the band by his fingers. Well it was that he had learned to perform on the ropes at school.

Retrieving a Basket

When he stood once again on firm ground there was something serious he had to think about. The order of knives he was taking to the merchant had been dumped into the river. He could see his basket floating upside down on the water below.

Down the bank he went, so that the granite pebbles rattled before him. Snatching up a dry branch from the bank he ran down the edge of the river. An eddy sent the basket whirling his way and, with the help of the stick, he was able to get it ashore.

He was more fortunate than he deserved, he told himself, for somehow two of the knives had gotten wedged into the wicker of the basket. There they stuck. However, he had lost four, and four of Saarinen's knives were no small matter.

He wondered what to do. With a sigh of distress he moved on down the street. He had no notion where he was going, but when his feet finally stopped he was at home.

His grandfather had tried to make his living on knives also. The window of his shop was filled with both little and big knives.

The boy sat down on the doorstep and wondered what he had better do now. Presently, the door opened and his grandfather looked out. "I was wondering if you were not coming home for lunch today," said he. "Why are you sitting there?"

"Oh, I was just thinking," said the boy, a bit jerkily.

"Well, I have decided to close up this shop and go to Summa," the grandfather announced.

Jukka gave the other a startled glance. "You mean you are going to leave Helsinki for good?" he cried.

"Yes," said the grandfather, "now that you have a fine place with the knife-maker there is really no need of my staying here longer. In Summa I can get a place as gardener on the old estate."

Gift for a Grandson

A feeling of aloneness smote the heart of the boy. He did not want his grandfather to leave the city.

"I guess I'll pack up the knives and leave them with Karin," his Grandfather went on.

At these words, the boy suddenly looked interested.

"Do you think you could let me have four of your knives," he asked, "for keeps?"

"What would you do with four knives all at one time?" the old man asked.

Jukka squirmed. He could not tell his grandfather what he needed the knives for.

"I suppose you want to give them to your friends," said he. "You know some boys, no doubt, who would want a knife of mine." The old man's eyes grew dreamy. "There was a day when every man in Tolla boasted having one of my knives at his belt.

"I should never have left there," he added. "They knew me there and a craftsman needs to be known if his ware is to sell."

"You mean you will let me have four?" the boy asked.

"Yes," said the grandfather. "You may. A boy can judge the quality of a knife long after a man has forgotten."

Jukka did not wait to finish his meal. He picked out four of his grandfather's knives. All "pukkas" were much the same in shape and construction. The only difference was that each craftsman etched his name upon the blade. Jukka scrutinized his grandfather's signature. It did not look very much like Saarinen's.

Away he went and in no time at all was at the shop of the dealer. "Here are your knives," said he.

The dealer took them out of the basket. While the boy stood breathlessly by the other flicked the "pukkas" with a glance as he put them away. Jukka dared breathe easily again, when the other had given him a receipt for them.

Disquieting Reflections

There was no reason now for him to worry longer, it seemed, but the boy still felt badly. It was almost as though he had stolen something, he told himself. But the man got six knives he argued.

But the further Jukka walked, the less peace of mind he had. Finally he sat down upon a park bench and thought the matter over. Then he retraced his steps.

When he came into the dealer's shop the man glanced up. "Back so soon," said he, "did you forget something?"

No, said the boy. He had come upon another matter and without delay he told the other why he had come back so soon.

"Hm," said the man, and went to fetch the knives. Jukka's hopes fell. The man was going to give the knives back to him. The fellow came back with them and tested the steel on the back of his hand.

"So far as I can see, the workmanship on these is as good as that on Saarinen's knives," said he. "I've been looking for another knife-maker, too, since your master cannot supply all my orders. Do you think your grandfather would have time to keep me supplied with 'pukkas' steadily?"

"Yes," said the boy eagerly. "He would be glad to." As he left the shop now, he was aware that the birds were singing and the sun was warm and that Grandfather would not go to Summa. He would stay in Helsinki and make knives.

"It is still spring," he cried in surprise, as though it had been a long time since that morning.

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Photographs Collected and Stories Written by Marjorie C. Murphy

Little Isabella Hélène is learning to walk. Yesterday she took five steps and today she hopes to go even farther. Her pretty young mother, dressed in a gown of gleaming satin, with a white ruff around her neck, and jewels in her hair, kneels on the ground and holds out her hands to the baby. She will catch her if she starts to fall. And the nurse is behind the baby, holding the reins of her little harness, just such a harness as you see today on tiny children who go shopping with their mothers.

The father, Rubens, watches his baby daughter and claps his hands softly each time that she takes a step. Then he slips into the studio and comes out again into the garden with a pad of gray paper in one hand and three bits of chalk—red, black, and white—in the other. He wants to remember this moment always. He will not try to draw his wife, whom he has already painted so many, many times, and he will not take time to draw the nursemaid.

Quickly he sketches the baby as she timidly steps forward. He sketches the outstretched hands and the baby profile with the wide-open eyes fixed intently on her waiting mother. He draws the quaint cap. It is a padded roll to soften the bumps and has ear-tabs to tie under the fat little chin. As he draws the skirt looped up out of the way of the tiny feet in their soft little shoes.

Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish painter of the seventeenth century, knows how to work quickly. He has painted Kings and Queens and Lords and Ladies, people who are always in a hurry. His baby is in a hurry, too. The last few steps are taken in a rush. The little Isabella Hélène tumbles into the big Hélène's arms, and father and mother and nurse and baby all laugh together.

But Rubens saves that little sketch and treasures it as a father of today keeps the snapshots of his own child's first baby steps. It is now in the Department of Drawings, the Louvre, Paris.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

X

(The eleventh installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Fond

Hold arms as shown in the picture. This sign also means regards, liking, fondness, affection, and love. (Pressed to the heart.)

Flag

The right hand is the staff, the left is the flag. Wave the left hand several times, as if a flag was blown by the wind. (This is of a rather new origin.)

Ojibwa (Chippewa)

Close the fingers of the left hand over the tips of those on the right hand as shown in the picture. Follow this with the sign for Indian. This sign is used to show the soft, puckered moccasins worn by the Chippewa Indians.

Want

Hold the right hand as shown in the picture; then, with wrist action, move it several times downward, outward and again upward to the mouth again. Twist it enough on each outward turn so that the index finger and the thumb are away from the body.

Catch

Point your right hand straight out from the shoulder at full arm's length with your finger pointing. Bring the hand in toward your shoulder and at the same time close the index finger as shown in the picture.

Let's Get Ready for the Sailing Season

Boat Maintenance

By Arthur H. Baldwin

One of the greatest advantages in owning a small boat is the fact that it can be maintained with ease. Pity the poor fellow who sails a 100-footer; he has to keep a young navy aboard merely to keep the vessel in condition. But you and I with our 10- to 20-footers are luckier. We have only to putter around once in a while ourselves to do the job.

On the other hand we must not forget to putter! Any boat that is not maintained in top notch form simply will not sail well. Neither will she sell well if ever you decide to do that. But what are some of the tricks of maintaining a small boat, keeping her so that she always looks shipshape and trim?

As a matter of fact there are no tricks, it is simply a matter of vigilance and habitual care. Take your sails as an instance. The worst enemies of a boat's sails, outside of bad bending, are mildew and rot. If the sails are never furled when they are wet, if they are invariably dried either aboard ship or at home as soon as possible after each dousing they will not mildew for a long time. Nor will they rot. In other words sails will not mildew or rot if they are kept dry.

And wear on sails can be avoided by using them carefully. They should not be tossed on deck and kicked around like footballs. They should not be trampled on when they are being bent. Keeping them in the sailbags when not in use, with the battens removed, helps to avoid wear. And not leaving them up to flutter and shake for hours at a time will add years to their life.

Rigging Takes a Beating

Running rigging, such as your halliards and sheets, are bound to take a beating. Whenever you are under sail they are under a strain. Both sheets and halliards stretch out. They become thinner too where they rest on the sheave of the blocks. So at least every two years halliards and sheets should be renewed, and each year they should be turned end for end. Meanwhile it is a good plan to protect them by keeping them out of the bilge as much as possible. Don't leave them in a tangle on the bottom, where they merely soak up moisture and rot away.

Your modern standing rigging should need little attention during the sailing season. It too will stretch a bit with use, but a turn or two on the turnbuckles will take up the slack. Of course, if any splicing has been done on the rigging, such splicing should be served, that is to say protected from the weather by winding the splice with thin marline or twine. Replace the serving if rotted, and give it a coat of gray paint.

Maintain your standing rigging and you will maintain your mast. Remember that in the long run it is that rigging that alone keeps the mast in your boat. Keep the mast in position by maintaining the right tension on the shrouds and stays. If your boat uses back or preventer stays, watch the deck fittings belonging to them. See that all screws or bolts are holding.

Do the same thing with your forestay. When the mast or boom becomes scratched, touch up the blemish with varnish. Stop small boom or mast fittings from chafing the mast or boom by either serving the fitting with marline or placing small plates of copper on the spot that is being chafed.

The boat's hull, though, is your greatest responsibility, and the part of your craft that demands the greatest attention. Should your boat leak unduly, haul her out of the water to recaulk the leaky seams. Never try to stop any leak from the inside of your boat, unless the leak is in the centerboard trunk or unless the boat is in danger of actually foundering. Caulking from the inside simply forces what caulking is left out.

Watching the Hull

If your boat seems to leak only when she is under sail, there may be two things at fault. The leak may be above waterline and therefore lets in water only when the boat is heeled. Or the frames may be loose, allowing the boat to wring or twist whenever she is under pressure from her sails.

Look first for a leak in the topsides. If all the seams are fairly sound you may be sure she is wringing. In such instances the only thing that can be done is to reinforce the frames with diagonal timbers. Wringing action seldom occurs except with old boats.

Be lavish with your paint on the hull of your boat during the sailing season. Touch up the topsides whenever wear or scratches appear. Keep sand and mud off the boat as much as possible. Sand is especially harmful to your decks.

Let no one board your boat who is not wearing soft-soled shoes. If your decks happen to be varnished, it may be wise to give them several coats during the season. Canvas decks must be watched for cracks. Such cracks allow water to remain in direct contact with the canvas which sooner or later will rot the cloth. Fill the cracks, then, with paint the second they appear.

Even galvanized fittings will sometimes rust. Get out your sandpaper and rub the rust off sanding down to the metal. Then paint the fitting. If sliding fittings such as the back stay slide or the clew outhaul show any signs of sticking or jambing be sure to repair it at once. If neglected it may cause trouble when you least desire it.

Above everything else keep the bottom of your boat as clean as you can, and always well protected by good bottom paint. It is good practice to beach the boat at least once during the summer to scrape the bottom or at least wash it with fresh water and examine it for lack of paint.

So you see boat maintenance is a matter of vigilance. No one can tell you just what to do—your own boat determines that. The main thing is to keep your eyes open, be prepared for small things going wrong on your boat constantly, and be willing to care for them the moment they do. You will then be surprised how easy it is to maintain a shipshape ship.

(This is the last of four articles on sailing)

Stamp Corner

The regular monthly stamp column for junior readers, by Frank L. Wilson, appears today on the Daily Features Page.

More About Crystals

"What other minerals belong to the first system of crystals, Father?" inquired Peter, when the family mineralogy club gathered for its next Saturday afternoon meeting. "I mean those with six faces—like salt crystals—that belong to the first, or Isometric, system that you told us about last time."

"Flourite and garnet crystals—and pyrite—and galena are some of the more common ones which you all know," answered Father.

"Now, the second system is called Tetragonal. The faces on the crystal are called 'pyramids' because if the crystal were cut in half, the halves resulting would resemble a pyramid or triangle. Look at this mineral here—" Father took up a specimen. "It is zircon, and it belongs to this system. There are not so many of the tetragonal minerals. Chalcopyrite is one, sphalerite another . . . we shall see this type better in the museum than from our own specimens."

"Now the third system is Orthorhombic—another big name, taken from the Greek orthos, meaning straight, and rombos, which refers to something that does not have right angles. This barite crystal I have just picked up belong to this system. Notice how the crystal is wider from one side to the other, than from the front to back."

No Right Angles

"I see," said Peter. "The lines are parallel to each other—there are no right angles, so the shape is not square."

"Good reasoning," Father approved. "Later we shall recognize this system in stibnite and in sulphur crystals . . . and in the other 200 odd minerals that crystallize in this manner. . . .

"The fourth system deals with Monoclinic crystals. This crystal has a bent-over appearance, the angles on the front face are all right angles. This is a very difficult form and must be studied in careful detail. But even a beginner can recognize how this crystal differs from the others—look at this piece of gypsum, see how the crystals are inclined in one direction. We must give this system a lot of attention another time."

"That is a hard one," sighed Peter.

"Now the fifth system is called Triclinic," continued Father. There seems to be no regular arrangement for these crystals—they are all lopsided. Look at this bit of copper sulphate and you will see what I mean. Last—and best of all—comes the sixth system called Hexagonal, the only system with four axes—th imaginary lines which pass through the center of the crystals. Three of these are horizontal and the fourth is vertical and either longer or shorter than the others. . . . Many calcite crystals belong to this class . . . and so do tourmaline and hematite and many others. But I'll bet not one of you here can guess what the most beautiful crystals are that belong to this system—".

"Sugar," guessed John, looking down at the few salt crystals still on his hand.

Snow Crystals

"No," said Father. "Not sugar."

"I think I know," said Peter who had been thinking hard. "Snow. We studied snow crystals at school this year. They are beautiful."

"That's it," cried Father. "Snow belongs to the glorious hexagonal system. And now you boys might make a game of drawing the shapes of the mineral crystals in the six systems. If you are not quite sure how the lines go, look up the word 'crystal' in the big dictionary and you will find some illustrations that you may use as patterns."

Janet P. Johl

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Di Maggio Will Be Tried at Both Center Field and Left Field During Early Games

Cronin Is Not So Certain Rookie Can Better Cramer

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 7—While Joe Cronin is getting his Red Sox ready for another long campaign in the American League and a pennant duel with the Yankees, much of his time is spent studying the young pitchers. Everybody knows that the Boston club needs support on the mound. But the manager's problems do not end there. Before the team reaches the North and embarks upon another pennant race, the outfield must get more than passing attention.

It was learned from an authoritative source today by this retired snow shoveler, that Cronin plans to put Dominic Di Maggio in center field during the first four or five games in the Grapefruit League. But this does not necessarily mean that the Pacific Coast League sensation and brother to Yankee Joe will be a permanent fixture there. If the rookie fails to satisfy the manager and his coaches against such opposition as the Reds, Giants and Dodgers, Doc Cramer will be put back into center field and Dominic will go to left.

Not So Certain

When Joe Vosmik was sold to Brooklyn about a month ago, it was supposed that Di Maggio, because of his great defensive play in the Pacific Coast League, would automatically inherit the most difficult outfield post. However, although Cronin is confident young Dom will make the grade in one jump, he is not so sure he is a better defensive gardener than Cramer, who is among the best in the business. These early exhibition games will tell the story.

Ted Williams is set in right field. There was some talk of perhaps shifting him to left at Fenway, where the playing area is much smaller than in right. But the Red Sox think that the boy would have all sorts of trouble with balls bouncing off the high Fenway wall and have definitely decided to let him practice on ground balls and remain in right.

Will Get on Base

This outfield of Williams, Cramer and DiMaggio, with Leo Nonnenkamp and Lou Finney as the reserves, is good enough to help keep the Red Sox close to or even with the Yankees. Williams is the only member of the starting trio with real power, but Cramer and Di Maggio will be on base enough. Cramer is annually one of the leading hit-getters in the American League, with accent on singles and doubles. Dominic is the same type of hitter, although he may lift the ball more often than Doc and get a few more homers.

There has been much speculation concerning Di Maggio ever since he reached camp after a long train ride from California. He is not a big fellow, but the writers were surprised at his broad shoulders and well-shaped legs. There is the suggestion of power in both. In uniform, Dom looks around the size of Bobby Doerr or Gene Desautels.

How well Di Maggio will do against American League pitching is still a question unanswered. Up to this point Red Sox rooters can only say that the boy had a remarkable record in the Coast League. Any player who can hit .360 in a Class A league and have the country talking about his defensive brilliance, must have more than just a familiar name.

Boston will like his hustle, his determined way of moving about a ball field, his business-like attitude, his speed and his throwing. The boy is all baseball—a player of the old school is the way Cronin describes him. He gives you the idea he is concentrating on everything he does. When he sits in the dining room, staring out of a window while waiting to be served, you find yourself wondering what he is thinking about. But, on second thought, you realize that it must be baseball. Although he is not a pitcher, this youngster has something on the ball. You will like him.

* * *

The Red Sox open their Grapefruit League schedule next Sunday by meeting the Cincinnati Reds, National League champions, at their training park in Tampa.

* * *

After two off days, the Six will resume play on March 13 by meeting the Giants at Winter Haven. The series with the Bees does not start until March 23, here at Sarasota.

* * *

The so-called city series, after two games in Florida, will be concluded in Boston April 13 and 14. The Sunday game, April 14, will probably be played at Fenway Park, with the contest the previous day booked at the Bee Hive.

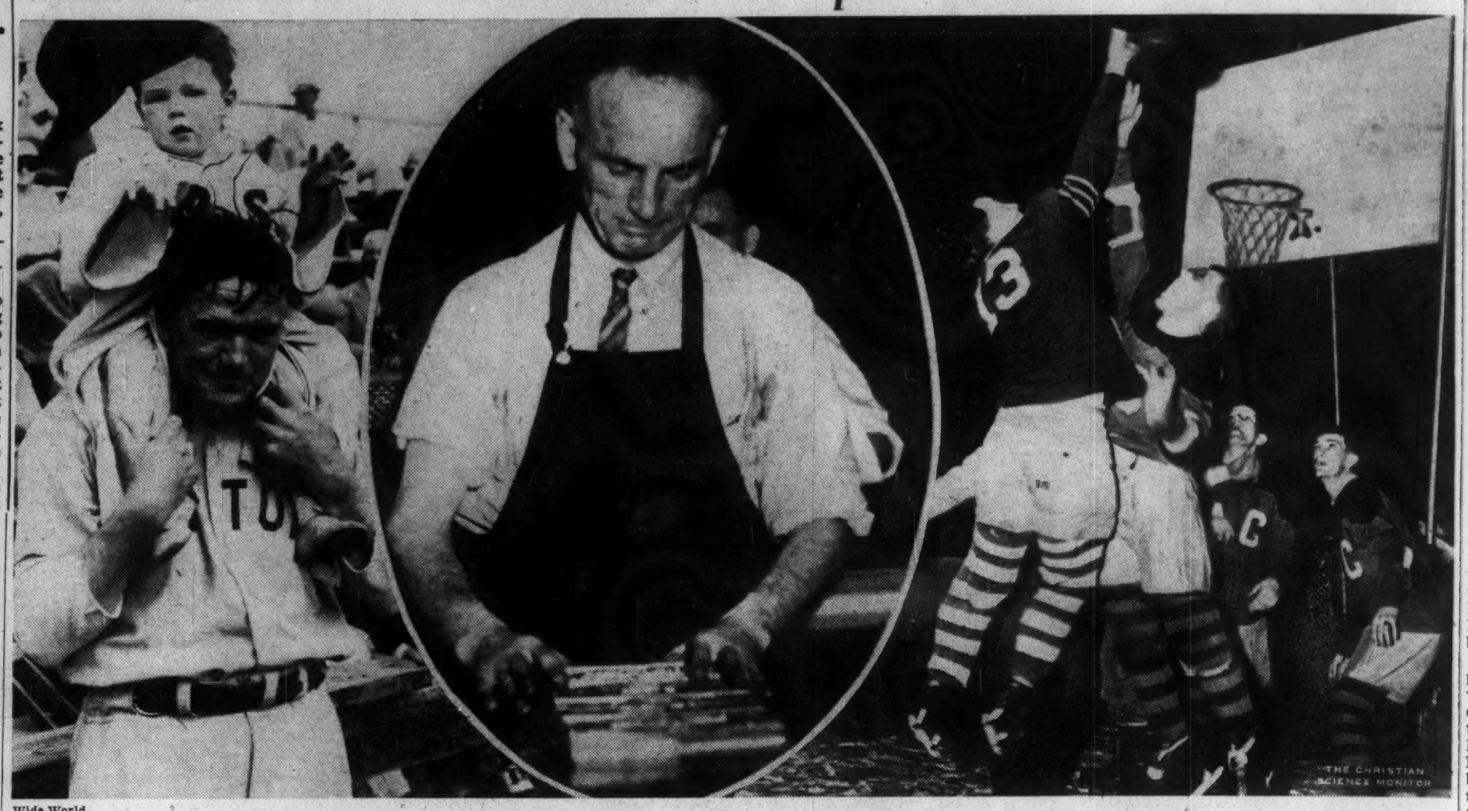
* * *

Cronin has only six outfielders on his regular roster and he will keep five of them. Stanley Spence, who batted only .289 for Louisville in 1939, will probably be turned loose before the team departs for Boston.

* * *

Lou Finney is a valuable outfielder to have around because he can also play first base, as he did last year when Jimmy Foxx was forced to the sidelines in September. As a matter of fact, Red Nonnenkamp can also relieve at first if necessary, so the Sox are prominent for their versatility.

News Shots From Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, during club's spring training at Sarasota, Fla., tries out a potential ball player, his 22-month-old son Tommy. Center: Clarence H. De Mar, veteran marathon runner who has many times won the Boston Athletic Association run held annually on Patriots' Day, is shown above at work in a Manchester commercial printing plant. By mutual consent, it is reported De Mar and the school committee of Winchendon, Mass., where he was engaged in teaching printing, social sciences, and mathematics, severed their connection. His new employers made it clear that the veteran of the marathon had been employed because he was a good printer and had excellent references, and not because of his fame as a runner. Right: New and speedy sport is basketball played on ice skates at Atlantic City, N. J. It is a game full of action and thrills.

Degree Man Seeks Bees Mound Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 7—Here and there among professional baseball players are men who devote their spare time to intellectual pursuits. Moe Berg of the Red Sox is the foremost of these athletic scholars. The Bees also boast a man who is ambitious to extend his formal education.

Donald French went to Central State Teachers' College in Mount Pleasant, Mich—which also is his home—for seven years before he received his bachelor's degree. It was in 1934 that he interrupted the progress of his education by turning professional with the Detroit Tigers. It took him from then until Dec. 1938 to earn the necessary credits.

Outstanding Athlete

In college, French was an outstanding athlete, playing football and tennis as well as baseball. "I was a left halfback in school," says this angular righthander, "but I wasn't much of a runner. I did a lot of passing, all the kicking, and let the other boys run with the ball."

Needing money, he played semi-professional baseball summers, but when half way through college he decided to chance his ability and turn professional. He went to Toledo, hoping to convince the Mud Hens he was a pitcher they needed, but before he worked out with them, he heard that Detroit was interested in him. French returned home and was signed by the Tigers. This was in the spring of 1934, and he joined Beaumont, the Detroit farm, at training camp.

Drab Finish

French did not stay with Beaumont, but was farmed out to Shreveport in the East Dixie League. The club, which moved to Greenwood, Miss., in mid-season, finished next to last and French's record was a drab 9-14.

The 1935 season was a better one. Playing for Bob Coleman at Springfield, Ill., in the Three-I League, French won 18, lost seven, hurled his team to the title, and was named as the league's best right-handed pitcher. This won him a tryout with the Tigers in 1936, but they sent him to Montreal, where he got into only two games before he was transfered to Portland, Ore., where he won four, lost seven games.

Attention of Bees

He started the 1937 campaign with Toledo, but in July was traded for Emmett Nelson of Indianapolis. His record for the season was 11-6 and last year he pitched 15-11 ball, which drew the attention of the Bees, who remembered that Lou Fette and Jim Turner came out of the American Association to have banner seasons.

French now spends his winters at Ann Arbor, where he is studying for a master's degree in education. He has not taught yet, but that is his goal when his playing career is over. He is married.

French throws nearly underhanded, and his best pitch is a sinker. Unfortunately his progress has been delayed by a fall in the sandy outfield here, for he hurt his shoulder and leg, but the Bees still are counting on this 27-year-old pitcher, who stands six feet, one inch, to win a place on their staff.

Les Scarsella still has a bruised right hand . . . French says, "I've never pitched a no-hit game and don't want to. It's not so good afterward." . . . The Bees players can play golf for the last time on Sunday. After that they have no holidays, and Casey Stengel will not let them play golf on days they practice . . . Bob Quinn says he would not take a Double A farm team if it were given to him, because it would be a big financial risk.

Sports Around the Hub

Shore Defense Against Bruins

That might be quite a game between the Bruins and the Americans in New York tonight. Victory for the Amerks will help insure their play-off chances over Canadiens, who meet Chicago tonight, and victory for Boston will give the Bruins first place and relegate the Rangers to second.

Scheduled to appear with the Americans is Eddie Shore, former Bruin, and more evidence that the Amerks mean business is the news that Frankie Beisler, hard-hitting defenseman on Shore's Springfield team, is moving up to play alongside Shore tonight.

The Bruins are really doing no more than taking the game in stride. On the season record the locals have already beaten Amerks six times and they refuse to show concern because their former great—Eddie Shore—is to oppose them. Shore will play with Amerks in Boston Saturday night only if the Americans need him. Mel Hill, second line right winger, will be rested by the Bruins tonight and Flash Hollett will take his place. Art Jackson will be back to center the third line.

* * *

Results in the opening day's play in the annual Class B scholastic basketball tourney at M. I. T. yesterday found Framingham defeating Reading 42-41, Newburyport sinking Franklin 36-23, Braintree overwhelming Needham 36-10, and Chelmsford passing Winthrop 24-11. Tomorrow afternoon, in the semifinals, Framingham meets Chelmsford, and Braintree playing Newburyport.

* * *

The Class A tourney at M. I. T. was due to get under way this afternoon and evening, with Watertown-Somerville, New Bedford-Lawrence, Attleboro-Newton, and Haverhill-Chelsea forming the pairings. Semifinal games will be played tomorrow night and the final Saturday eve.

* * *

Yale's powerful swimming team practically clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship last night when it sank a good Princeton team 61-14. All that stands in the Elis way now is Harvard on Saturday, and the Crimson was defeated by Princeton last week.

* * *

Through the courtesy of Tufts College, which offered its Cousens Gymnasium track for the meet, Northeastern's track team defeated Mass. State 56½-15½ yesterday afternoon. The Huskies swept seven of the eight first places.

* * *

Harvard's intramural house team champions defeated Yale in hockey and squash yesterday, while bowing to the Elis in basketball. The scores: Eliot House defeated Davenport College 5-0 in squash; Winthrop House beat the Davenport ice team 6-3; while the Elis' Johnathan Edwards College defeated Kirkland House 29-22.

* * *

M. I. T. fencers won their first victory over Harvard yesterday when they edged the Crimson 14-13.

Huskies Release Grid Schedules For Two Seasons

University of Vermont has been added to the Northeastern football schedule for 1940, and University of Maine and Williams College are on the 1941 list, it was announced this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics at Northeastern University.

The Huskies will play an eight-game schedule next year, instead of the customary seven-contest slate. The opening game against Rhode Island State on Sept. 21 will be the earliest get-away in Northeastern history.

American International has temporarily displaced New Hampshire on the slate for 1940, but otherwise the list is the same. The 1941 card of seven games is the best balanced in Northeastern history.

1940

Sept. 21—at Rhode Island; 28—at Vermont.
Oct. 5—American International; 12—at Springfield; 19—Bates; 26—at Upsala.
Nov. 2—Tufts; 9—at St. Anselm.

1941

Sept. 27—Vermont.
Oct. 4—at Maine; 11—at Williams; 18—at Bates; 25—Upsala.
Nov. 1—at Tufts; 8—Springfield.

Crimson Polo Offered Field

Polo prospects at Harvard looked considerably brighter today as a result of receiving exclusive use of the W. Cameron Forbes "Gay Farms" polo field—said to be one of the best in this part of the country—at Westwood, Mass.

Announcement of the virtual gift was made last night by Crimson coach, Major Chester Sargent, who also announced plans to secure the intercollegiate final games for the Westwood field this season. The intercollegiate games have habitually been played at Burnt Mills, New Jersey.

Although Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines and one-time football coach at Harvard, retained some claims on the field, the practice field, playing field, stands, and stables for 35 ponies were included in the "gift."

Harvard's only obligation is to replace turf on both fields, while Forbes will continue to maintain fields and equipment.

Olympics Hoping to Take Second Play-off Contest

Provincial Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

			Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	1	0	2	1
Valleyfield	0	1	1	2

Second Game—At Valleyfield Tonght

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

			Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	1	0	5	3
Verdun	0	1	3	5

Second Game—At Boston Friday

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

			Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	1	0	11	3
St. Hyacinthe	0	1	3	11

Second Game—At St. Hyacinthe Friday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics elbowed his way into the dressing room following last night's 5-3 play-off victory over the Verdun Bulldogs, pushed his hat back on his head, and blew out a deep sigh.

"That was the one to win," he declared, letting his eyes rove over the 14 players who had overcome a few pre-game handicaps to beat the Canadians at their own game. "Those three defensemen (Ty Anderson, Junie Stubbs, and Bill Splaine) played their best game of the season, the forwards were skating both ways, and those two Juniors (Ernie Garron and Johnnie Fitzgerald) really helped us out."

Proud of Team

Hago had reason to be proud of his team last night. Wholly American, it pigeon-holed its bumping tactics in favor of a smart offense and even smarter defense, which paid off in dividends. The Olympics ran up a 3-0 lead before the Canadians could slip one past Ted Frazier, stretched it to 5-1 before they could score again, and then allowed the visitors just one more tally in a wide-open third period.

Before the game, Hago's brow was furrowed as he pointed out, "We'll try to get through the night with three defensemen. Plenty of teams do it, I know, but both Stubbs and Splaine have leg injuries that might cause them to stop any time." And just to counter-balance any over-zealousness the two Juniors might display, he dressed the veteran, Al Carvelli, who happened to amble into the dressing room.

With the first victory in Boston's possession, the burden now falls doubly heavy upon the Bulldogs, who must now win both remaining contests to avoid being eliminated. The second game takes place tomorrow night at the Garden, with the third scheduled to be played Sunday in Verdun.

Anderson Hero

Hero of the game from a local viewpoint was Ty Anderson, a newcomer to Boston this year but a veteran of years of experience in amateur hockey. Anderson seemed to be all over the ice, and his long stick saved more goals than were scored.

Junie Stubbs, who is enjoying one of his best seasons with the Olympics, was high scorer for the night with a goal and two assists. Junie's goal, however, came as a gift, for the Verdun goalie, Jack Eley, clearly caught his blast from 40 feet but in trying to clear, threw the puck into his own net. The disc had caught in his glove. Other scorers for the locals included Gerry Desrosiers and Junie Allen with a goal and an assist apiece, Buddy Foster and Johnnie Fitzgerald each with a goal, and Paul Guibord and Cliff Thompson each with an assist.

Pic Points

Fitzgerald's first goal in Senior company was beautiful to watch. He carried the length of the ice, split the defense with his bob and weave, and forehanded the puck past Eley. Both Fitzie and Ernie Garron showed an improvement over last Sunday.

* * *

The Olympics put on terrific offensives in both the first and second periods, and then found themselves on the defense as the Bulldogs sent four and five men up the ice. Stops by the goalies tell the story: five, four, and 11 in the first, second, and third periods by Frazier; and nine, eight, and six in order by Eley. Frazier had one of his best nights.

* * *

Both teams had a goal nullified within two minutes in the first period. Connie Bourcier picked up a pass in the center zone to coast in alone on Frazier, while Allen fed Desrosiers an over-the-line pass for a break-in on Eley. Referee Bill Cleary called both plays back. Ed Martel, incidentally, the Canadian official sent down to work in the series, seemed very quick with his whistle, stopping several plays that appeared all right.

* * *

Coach Harrington plans to use the same line-up tomorrow night, although it is possible he may have one more defenseman. Art Smith's hand is much better, and he may be able to play. It is still doubtful, however, that Anderson's regular partner, Jim Feeley, will be able to skate.

New Court Record

WORCESTER, Mass. March 7 (AP)—Stanley (Stutz) Modzelewski, Rhode Island State basketball star, last night smashed the national intercollegiate scoring record with a total of 26 points although his team bowed in an upset to Worcester Tech, 81-73, Modzelewski, a Worcester native, boosted his season's scoring to 495 points for 21 games, surpassing the former national record of 477 set last season by Chet Jaworski, former Rhode Island State player, also from Worcester.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	11	1	577	447	.917
Cornell	7	4	411	372	.636
Princeton	7	4	416	395	.636
Yale	6	5	481	458	.545
Columbia	3	8	413	426	.272
Harvard	3	8	404	468	.272
Penn	2	9	413	543	.181

Results March 6

Princeton 34, Columbia 30.
Penn 36, Harvard 35.

No Favorite For Amateur Ice Tourney

If any of the eight teams in the first annual Senior "B" National Championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association at the Arena tomorrow and Saturday entertain visions of an easy road to the title, they may be sadly disappointed.

The way the tournament shapes up at present, the competition is going to be quite keen before a champion is crowned. A week ago the Boston Junior Olympics could have been rated as one of the outstanding choices to win the laurels, but in view of the events of the past week they now rank only as another member of the field.

The loss of Ernie Garron and Johnny Fitzgerald to the Senior Olympics, is bound to affect the "Junpics". The "97" Club, the other Boston representative, also may find its path a bit difficult unless Johnny Garrison changes his mind and decides to play.

Brokers a Threat

The Atlantic City Sea Hawks are more or less an unknown quantity, but the Exchange Brokers, New York Metropolitan League champions, are definitely a possibility, though by no means an outstanding outfit. The Brokers have some very capable puck chasers in their midst in Larry Charest, the "Met" League's outstanding scorer, Harry Sniffen, another fine scorer, and Bob Elias, a Brooklyn lad who has proven himself quite a goaltender.

Maine's two representatives, the Notre Dame Hockey Club of Waterville and the Lewiston St. Dom's are certain to cause trouble in the tourney even if they don't win. Included in the Notre Dame roster is Ray Fortin, the Colby flash, and he alone is enough to make opponents of the Waterville team stop and think.

The prowess of both the Springfield Braves and the Rhode Island Scarlets is well-known to local fans. The Braves, a fast-skating bunch from West Springfield have always given the "Junpics" tough competition while only the other day the Scarlets broke the Juniors 14-game unbeaten string with a 7-6 triumph in Providence.

Little Colleges Gain Fame On Nation's Various Courts

NEW YORK (AP)—You might not know much about Kingston, R. I., East Orange, N. J., Bowling Green, Ky., Canyon, Texas, or Ellensburg, Wash., but you can't properly discuss basketball and ignore those towns—and about a dozen others of like size.

For Rhode Island State at Kingston was held below 50 points just once this season; Panzer of East Orange is undefeated in 40 games; Western Kentucky State of Bowling Green is one of the South's finest teams; West Texas State of Canyon is not only the tallest team in the world but the power of the Southwest; and the Central Washington quintet is just as important to the Northwest as its redwood trees.

All of which goes to prove—as though proof were needed—that good basketball players are just as numerous at Slippery Elm as at Southern California.

Won 38 Contests

One of the best records in the country, according to returns in an Associated Press poll, was made by the College of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio. The Scots have won 38 consecutive conference games. They lost only to Duquesne and Ohio State this year.

Challenging that record is one compiled by San Francisco State, a team that scored 1,331 points in winning 18 of its 23 games. They defeated the San Francisco Olympic Club, Pacific Coast A. A. U. titlists and California Aggies, far western conference champs.

Swinging eastward, the Maryville (Mo.) Teachers catch the eye. They have gone through a 20-game schedule without a defeat and share some of their Missouri Valley laurels with Kansas Wesleyan which scored 657 points in a 12-game schedule.

Four Good Teams

The Southwest produced four good "little" teams—East Texas State Teachers, champions of the Lone Star Conference, Texas Wesleyan, winner of 12-straight games and the Texas Conference title, West Texas State and Texas Tech.

The Rocky Mountains offer for consideration the case of the Colorado Miners who won eight of 12 conference games this year after failing to win a league game in the previous four years.

Bradley of Peoria, always a basketball power, had another grand year going through to its fourth-straight Illinois College Conference title (for a record), having racked up 31 consecutive victories over conference foes.

Tufts Mentioned

Western Kentucky State won the Southern Intercollegiate title for the fourth-straight time beating Louisiana Normal of Natchitoches, La., another outstanding southern quintet in the tourney final. Previously Western had won its ninth-straight Kentucky intercollegiate title.

In addition to the high-scoring Rhode Island State and non-losing Panzer, the East was able to point with pride to the Springfield, Mass., College, Seton Hall of South Orange, N. J., Tufts, and Worcester Tech among its better "little college" teams.

Penn Wrestling Coach Proposes Supplement Aid

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Organization of an Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling League to supplement the existing Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association has been proposed by W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania coach.

Bishop said he will propose this to the Association at its annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., in connection with its championship tournament.

The Penn coach's plan envisions a league of 12 or 15 teams including the nine members of the Association and awarding a league championship based on dual meet records. The present Association, however would still continue to select its own team champion by an annual tournament.

Get Two Champions

"Conceivably, we might get two champions in this way," Bishop said, "but I see nothing undesirable about that. The important thing is to give teams unable to gain admission to the Association because of its size limitations a chance to work for title recognition."

The Association, Bishop explained, must limit its membership to confine its tournament competition to two days. Army, he added, probably will be admitted this year, but he held little hope for applications from Navy, Franklin and Marshall and Lafayette, which he said probably would be submitted.

Tremendous Boost

"A league that would take in the Association members plus such teams as Navy, F. and M., Lafayette, Gettysburg, Temple and other strong eastern teams would solve the problem," Bishop said. "It would be a tremendous boost for college wrestling in the East."

Bishop would determine the league championship by a rating system. Members would be required to meet a certain number of league opponents to be eligible for the title.

The Eastern Wrestling Association, oldest mat organization of its kind in the nation, is composed of Lehigh, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Syracuse, Cornell, Yale, Harvard and Princeton.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	5	0	283	92	1.000
Princeton	5	1	237	193	.833
Harvard	4	1	237½	137½	.800
Dartmouth	2	3	183½	191½	.400
Columbia	1	4	135	240	.200
Navy	1	4	155	220	.200
Penn	0	5	99	276	.000

Result March 6

Yale 61, Princeton 14.

Dartmouth 'Walls' of Fame

ON THIS BOARD TRACK
JOHN BORICAN RAN THE FASTEST 800 METERS AND 880 YARDS EVER RUN INDOORS.
800 METERS-TIME 1M.49.2
880 YARDS-TIME 1M.49.8
MARCH 15, 1939.
ON THIS BOARD TRACK
GLENN CUNNINGHAM RAN THE FASTEST MILE IN HISTORY. TIME 4.04.4
ON MARCH 3, 1938.
ON THIS BOARD TRACK
THE FORDHAM COLLEGE ONE MILE RELAY TEAM RAN THE FASTEST RACE EVER RUN INDOORS. TIME-3MIN 15.2 SEC.
TEAM: RALPH ST. PIERRE
GEORGE LEARY
FRANK SLATER
WESLEY WALLACE
MARCH 15, 1939.

The Davis Field House walls already record records made on the indoor track, and Coach Harry Hillman of the Dartmouth track team is hopeful that more such recordings will adorn the walls after the annual invitation meet to be held there March 14. John Borican and John Woodruff will attempt the 880-yard and 800-meter marks; the New York University and Boston A. A. relay teams will go after the mile mark, and Jimmy Herbert will try the 440-yard dash.

Terrier Grapplers Go to Springfield

Wrestling, Boston University's newest recognized sport, will be brought to an official close tomorrow when Coach Charles Glovin takes three of his outstanding grapplers to Springfield for the New England open intercollegiate wrestling championships.

The three men selected are James Maloney of Newton, heavyweight; Thomas Coleman of Quincy, 155-pound class; and Robert Weden, 145-pound class.

The Terrier matmen took part in two meets this year and did surprisingly well in that Tufts and M. I. T., top-heavy favorites, both edged 20 to 14 victories over the surprising B. U. Maloney, Coleman, and Weden were all double winners in the two matches.

After the M. I. T. match, the squad elected Jim Maloney as honorary captain.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dartmouth retained its Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title by stopping Princeton 38-33.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen, veteran of every Ryder Cup series, named captain of United States team for matches in England.

Five Years Ago

Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta with best ball of 61, 10 under par, set record for four-ball competition in eliminating favored Tommy Armour and Bobby Cruickshank, 6 and 4.

Unsatisfactory Aftermath to Southeastern Basketball Tournament Has Developed

Kentucky Upsets Other Teams In Play-Offs From Last Place

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The annual Southeastern Conference basketball tourney over the past week end which found Kentucky's last year champions regaining their throne along the upset route has caused more dissension in the ranks of the anti-tournament faction once again.

This idea of counting the winner of the annual tourney as the champion of the Southeastern circuit, no matter how the regular season pans out, seems unfair to these objectors and again this year they are voicing their opinions.

The University of Alabama was first after the regular season's play, by virtue of their 14 victories against four defeats. The Tide was upset in the semifinal round by Georgia, 30-28, at the Knoxville tourney, and then Georgia was in turn upset in the finals by Kentucky.

Capture Play-offs

Kentucky, although one of the pre-season favorites for the Southeastern crown, finished a poor eighth in the regular season play. By concentrating their efforts on the championship tournament struggle, Kentcky is now champion of the loop, their second-straight tournament win and the fourth in seven years running of the event.

One proposal to eliminate such difficulties is to divide the 13-club league into two sections, with the two top teams facing each other in a post-season tournament affair.

Previously, all 13 teams have been invited to the tourney, with the exception this year of Sewanee who failed to win one contest. With basketball in this section so close in caliber, minor upsets, like those of this year, are prevalent, especially in a tournament of 12 teams running but three days.

Less Traveling

The reason for dividing the loop into two sections primarily is to make for less traveling time for the respective fives. Some of the colleges do not schedule games with every member of the loop, inasmuch as the distances separating such colleges as Florida and Mississippi State, or Kentucky and Louisiana State is too great.

The two divisions would be apportioned geographically to eliminate this handicap.

During the tournament last week, this idea was brought forth. It was suggested that one division include Florida, Alabama, Mississippi State, Louisiana State, Tulane, Auburn and Mississippi.

Florida Objects

University of Florida, upon hearing of this division, immediately objected, principally because of the geographic handicap, and secondly because their ancient rivals, Georgia and Georgia Tech are not in the same division as they.

There will be more meetings this year concerning the tournament idea, and the two division proposal, which will probably eliminate the hard feelings existing today. In the meantime, Kentucky's Wildcats claim Southeastern supremacy, with the seasonal champions (?) left holding the bag.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Frank Thomas of Alabama is stressing speed in his spring training workouts with the Tide's football forces. Thomas believes lack of speed was the reason his team dropped in last fall's grid campaign.

♦ ♦ ♦

The dates for the fifth annual Southern prep school golf tournament have been set for May 2-3. The meeting will consist of a 54-hole medal play, including two rounds the first day and one the second.

♦ ♦ ♦

The annual St. Petersburg to Havana yacht race gets under way this week end with a long list of entries broken up into three classes. Most of the boats that entered the recent Miami-Nassau run are scheduled for the St. Pete race, with Stormy Weather, Good News, and Tioga among the favorites on the starting line.

Wendell Davis

Cubs' Clouter —By Pap'

Dominic DALLESANDRO
— THE CUBS' DIMINUTIVE ROOKIE SLUGGER !!
THANK YOU
HE BEAT DOMINIC DIMAGGIO OUT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE BATTING CROWN WITH AN AVERAGE OF .368
HE IS BUILT ALONG THE SOLID LINES OF HACK WILSON — THE OLD CUB !!
HE GETS LEVERAGE BY RAISING HIS RIGHT LEG—JUST AS MEL OTT DOES
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Dominic Dallesandro, the chunky little outfielder from San Diego, is certain to remind Chicago fans of Hack Wilson, the old Cub slugger of a few years back. Dallesandro, standing 5ft. 6in. and weighing 190 pounds, is built along the lines of Hack. The only difference is that Dominic is a left-handed slugger while Wilson swung his wagon-tongue from the right side of the plate.

Dallesandro is a power hitter from the word "go." He may not match Hack Wilson's National League home run mark of 56 round-trippers right off the reel but he is likely to go all right against the hurlers on the senior circuit.

Last season he won the Pacific Coast League batting championship with an average of .368—the highest figure posted in that league in five years. He beat out, among other stars, Dominic Di Maggio, the youngest of the famous family of crab fishers and ball players, for the top honors. The odd twist is that three years ago Dellesandro was given a trial with the Boston Red Sox, the team which is bringing Dominic Di Maggio up this spring, but slumped at the plate. He was sent to San Diego in part payment for Ted Williams, the slugging star of the Red Sox who will most likely be playing alongside of Di Maggio in the Red Sox outfield.

Dallesandro was voted the most popular player with San Diego last season because of his ceaseless pepper and hustle as well as for his hitting ability. He celebrated his final time at bat in the Pacific Coast League with a prodigious home run. He also led the league in coaxing bases on balls from opposing hurlers.

He began his professional career as a southpaw hurler and came up with a no-hitter. It wasn't long, however, before his slugging ability came to the fore and he was shifted to the outfield. —Pap'

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

AVALON, Calif.—Gabby Hartnett, the Chicago Cubs' veteran catcher-manager, is going into action sooner than he expected—all because of the Finnish war. He hadn't planned to play until the Cubs reached San Antonio, Texas, enroute home, but agreed to appear along with eight other members of his team in a game at Los Angeles Sunday for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund.

♦ ♦ ♦

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Managed Ray Blades split the St. Louis Cardinals into two squads today for the first game of the training season, probably hoping the maneuver would take his players' attention away from Joe Medwick's contract troubles. Meanwhile both Medwick (in St. Louis) and the management waited for somebody to make the first move.

♦ ♦ ♦

LAKELAND, Fla.—The Detroit Tigers are expected to start rookie Dick Conger, Los Angeles policeman's son and ex-college star, on the mound against Brooklyn in their first exhibition game Sunday. Second Baseman Charley Gehringer probably won't play.

♦ ♦ ♦

FORT MYERS, Fla.—It might become confusing if continued, but the Cleveland Indians conducted their baseball practice yesterday on a football field. Their training diamond was flooded by an all-night rain, forcing the shift to other quarters. Manager Oscar Vitt contented himself with pepper games and calisthenics.

♦ ♦ ♦

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The Phillies probably will carry nine pitchers this season, Manager Doc Prothro has revealed, leaving room for three catchers, six infielders and five outfielders. Thirty-one players have reported at camp and others are expected momentarily. Two infielders, Gus Suhr and Roy Hughes, are negotiating with President Gerry Nugent for more money.

♦ ♦ ♦

PASADENA, Calif. — Manager Jimmy Dykes is toying with a batting order he says would give the Chicago White Sox as much power as any team in the American League except the Yankees. He plans to lead off with Jackie Hayes, if the second sacker overcomes his knee trouble and follow with six potential .300 sluggers—Joe Kuhel, Mike Kreevich, Taft Wright, Luke Appling, Julius Solters and Eric McNair.

♦ ♦ ♦

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Whitlow Wyatt, hoping to recover from a knee injury and again take his place as a Brooklyn Dodger pitching stalwart, got a rough going over in yesterday's debut. In two innings he yielded nine hits and seven runs. Manager Leo Durocher said after the game, however, "I know Wyatt is all right and that he will come through."

♦ ♦ ♦

ANAHEIM, Calif.—The Philadelphia Athletics probably are wishing major league pitching was like the variety they've faced in three exhibition games. They copped their third decision yesterday in a 12-3 17-hit splurge against Portland of the Pacific Coast League. With Frank Hayes still holding out, Earle Brucker was again the No. 1 catcher and contributed two doubles as well as a nice defensive performance.

♦ ♦ ♦

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox has startled some of the more conservative observers of his club by announcing he would rearrange his outfield in today's intra-squad game by placing rookie Dom Di Maggio in right field, Ted Williams in left and Doc Cramer in center.

"Got to try him in all fields to see where he belongs," explained Cronin concerning Di Maggio.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—That title of captain must have been just what Arky Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates needed. He slammed a homer over the right-field fence yesterday to lead Mike Kelly's crew to an 8-0 victory over Jake Flowers' nine in a six-inning intra-squad game. Ace Parker booted three of his seven chances as a shortstop.

♦ ♦ ♦

BRADENTON, Fla. — Another nine-inning practice game was on tap today for the Boston Bees with Strincevich, Callahan and Lamanna opposing Rucidlo, Earley and Boehringer on the mound. Manager Casey Stengel has been pleased by the early work of his rookie hurlers and the coaches have been giving them a lot of attention.

♦ ♦ ♦

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—It has taken only two workouts for George McQuinn, the St. Louis Browns' front rank slugger of last season, to show he still swings a big bat. He has the camp hopeful he can lead the Brownies out of the American League cellar.

♦ ♦ ♦

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Washington Senators see a chance of reviving a deal with the Detroit Tigers that would send Shortstop Cecil Travis to Detroit for either Hank Greenberg or Rudy York now that Charley Gehringer is ailing.

♦ ♦ ♦

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Babe Young, still the fair haired boy in Manager Bill Terry's plans for first base on the New York Giants, sprung a double and two triples on the doubters in a camp game yesterday and right away the hold-out stock of Zeke Bonura tailspinned. The game furnished another happy angle for the Giants, because Carl Hubbell made his first pitching start and worked three scoreless innings, facing only 11 men and allowing one hit.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

SARASOTA, Fla., March 7—Baseball writers touring the Grapefruit League face a novel experience on March 17. They will pay their way into a baseball game. In fact, when a scribe pays his way to see anything it is news. Even Kenesaw Mountain Landis, whose bushy white hair has been his pass at big league parks ever since he became the game's High Commissioner about 20 years ago, will need a ticket stub before he can take a seat. The occasion, of course, is the all-star game for Finnish Relief on the Cincinnati training field at Tampa.

Fifty of the outstanding players in the National and American leagues have been selected by the writers, and it promises to be an appealing affair for the scribes and club officials as well as the spectators. But it is believed in some quarters that the men in charge of arrangements missed an interesting angle when they failed to insist on the appointment of more rookies. Dominic Di Maggio of the Boston Red Sox is the only new arrival at Florida training camps who was honored by selection.

Fans in this part of the country have seen most of the stars of the majors, except, of course, a few of the top notchers who have trained on the Pacific Coast and Texas during recent years. But it would have been rather interesting to see how some of these highly-regarded rookies shape up under actual competition.

The baseball spectator is hearing about the noteworthy camp maneuvers of such promising youngsters as PeeWee Reese of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Dominic Dallessandro of the Chicago Cubs, Nick Witek and Babe Young of the New York Giants, Herb Hash and Will Butland of the Red Sox, Marvin Breuer of the Yankees, and Walter Judnich of the St. Louis Browns. There, also, is Benny McCoy of the Philadelphia Athletics and Roy Cullenbine of the Dodgers, prominent free agents signed in recent weeks.

As the writers were allowed to ignore this particular angle, the appointment is a tribute to Dominic Di Maggio, the quiet youngster who burned up the Pacific Coast League last season. The black-haired boy has arrived in this spring headquarters of the Red Sox determined to make good on his own, and not because his last name happens to be Di Maggio. Although he does not say so, there is a feeling that Dominic thinks he can become as big a man in the American League as his brother Joe. The younger member of the family is a hard worker, a hustler to the full extent of the word and a fine team man. He is a player of the old school—the type who can take that extra base when it means something . . . who can make those circus catches if necessary . . . who has drilled himself thoroughly in the fundamentals of the game.

Lefty Grove was among the 50 players named to appear at Tampa, but there is little chance of him pitching, unless he agrees to take the mound for an inning or part of one. Mose takes his own sweet time conditioning for the regular season and does very little work here in the Grapefruit League.

It is believed that efforts are being made to make this all-star game an annual affair, but the idea is getting a rather cool reception from club owners and managers. The clubs seem unwilling to expose their players to added dangers of injury here in the South, where the diamonds are not all first class. Bad hops are frequent and chasing long balls in the sandy outfields is not particularly good for veterans. The players themselves are against it, of course, chiefly because they work for nothing.

As usual, Yankee players predominate on the American League squad. Eight of the 25 wear New York uniforms, which means that the National League will get little relief from the contest.

Johnny Layton Sees Title In Billiard Game

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—Chunky Johnny Layton squinted down a cue today and saw a 13th championship coming to him in the world's three cushion billiards tournament opening here next Monday.

Johnny, who came out of Sedalia, Mo., many years ago to make the ivories do tricks in the difficult angle game, is not one bit dismayed about the competition. He and 10 other of the world's greatest stars, will start a program of 110 games, with each player meeting twice in a grind extending through April 4.

"I've been playing exceptionally well," he said, "and figure that only three other players are going to give me trouble—Jay Bozeman, Willie Hoppe, and Welker Cochran. If those balls start rolling for me, it will be easy."

N. Y. U. Team Out

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—New York University's fine basketball team will appear on the courts no more this year—and two post-season tournaments are the poorer for the decision.

The Violets, one of the country's best teams, with a record of 18 wins out of 19 games—and loser only to City College in the last game of the regular season—didn't want to accept invitations to both the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Invitational tournament and the National Collegiate A. A. sectional play-offs, so the Faculty Committee refused to let the team appear in either.

Eckley to Manage

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. (AP)—Paul Eckley, baseball coach at Amherst College, will manage the Brattleboro team in the Northern League next summer, club officials said here.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	26	10	9	131	78	61
Boston	28	11	4	157	90	60
Toronto	22	15	6	110	91	50
Chicago	19	18	6	95	109	44
Detroit	15	23	6	81	114	36
Americans	13	26	4	88	122	30
Canadiens	9	29	5	78	141	23

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result March 6

Yale 61, Princeton 14.

Free Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — University of Georgia authorities announce that Georgia's first two intercollegiate baseball games, with Michigan State, would be free to the public. All home games this year will be free to holders of 1940 Booster Club cards, J. B. Broadnax, assistant athletic director, said, but otherwise there will be an admission for the other games. Georgia opens its baseball season March 16 with the first of a three-game series with Fort Denning. The other two games will be played on March 18 and 19.

Women's Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 7 (AP)—California's Elizabeth Hicks was the only favorite who had trouble staying in the annual Florida East Coast women's golf tournament here yesterday.

She eliminated Elizabeth Wing of Evanston, Ill., 3 and 1 in first round competition but had to stage a real come-back to do it while the other favorites—National champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, former champion Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Clara Calender of Long Beach, Calif., and others—were advancing easily into the second round.

Home-Run Record

NEW YORK (AP)—All Mel Ott of the New York Giants has to do to set a new record is belt one over the fence.

By hitting 27 home runs last year he advanced the National League's total home run record to 369. Now every time he hits one it's a new record.

V. M. I. Elects

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Virginia Military Institute monogram men have elected three winter sports captains for 1941. They are Robert A. Foster, Peoria, Ill., basketball; Stephen H. Swift, Milton, Mass., wrestling, and Harry E. Stengele, Brooklyn, N. Y., swimming.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 6

Brown 58, Dartmouth 47.
Georgetown 43, George Washington 39.
De Paul 41, Bradley 39.
Penn. Military 57, Delaware 47.
North Dakota 49, North Dakota State 29.
Pennsylvania 36, Harvard 35.
Bloomsburg 70, Indiana (Pa.) T. 34.
Edinboro 39, Polish Alliance 18.
Washington and Jefferson 33, Waynesburg 27.
Salem 49, Davis and Elkins 35.
De Sales 57, Calvin 44.
Ohio 42, Dayton 44.
Franklin and Marshall 42, Gettysburg 31.
Penn State 46, Temple 36.
Princeton 34, Columbia 30.
Worcester Tech 61, R. I. State 73.
Providence College 47, Assumption 31.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 6

International-American League

Springfield 4, Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 3 Providence 3 (overtime).

American Association

Omaha 5, St. Louis 2.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 2.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Result March 6

Yale 9, Amherst 0.

Teams Enter Tourney In Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7 (AP)—Nineteen colleges from 15 States already have been certified for the national intercollegiate basketball tournament which gets under way Monday and continues all week.

Emil S. Liston, Baker University Athletic Director and manager of the meet, said a full bracket of 32 teams would be certified for the third annual tournament.

One of the latest entrants is Southwestern College of Winfield, Kan., last year's winner. The Mound Builders, who get their nickname from the Indian burial grounds in their vicinity, started poorly this season but spurted to tie for their conference title to qualify for the national meet.

The team they beat by a single point in the 1939 finals, San Diego State, also is returning.

Teams certified are:

San Diego State, San Diego, Calif.; Pacific University of Forest Grove, Oregon; Peru Normal of Peru, Neb.; Augustana of Rock Island, Ill.; West Texas State of Canyon, Texas; East Texas State of Commerce, Texas; Northern State Teachers of Aberdeen, S. D.

Louisiana Normal of Natchitoches, La.; Mississippi Delta of Clinton, Miss.; Glenville State College of Glenville, W. Va.; Appalachian College of Boone, N. C.; Holbrook College of Manchester, Ohio; Maryville Teachers of Maryville, Mo.

Tarkio, Mo., College; Southwestern of Winfield, Kan.; Pittsburg, Kan., Teachers; Wisconsin State Normal of Superior, Wis., and Southeastern Oklahoma Teachers of Durant, Okla.

N. C. A. A. Court Tourney to Open With Play-offs

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 7 (AP)—Harold G. Olsen, Ohio State University basketball coach and General Tournament Chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, announced today that the association's second annual basketball tournament would be held in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium March 30, with division eliminations March 22 and 23 in Kansas City and Indianapolis.

Tony Hinkle, Butler University Athletic Director, will manage the eastern division play-off in the Butler Field House in Indianapolis. Indiana University last night accepted an invitation to represent the fourth district in the eastern tourney. Teams from the other three districts east of the Mississippi River will be selected by the tournament committee early next week.

The western playoff event will be directed by Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, Kansas University basketball coach. Teams from the four districts west of the Mississippi River also will be chosen next week.

Winners of the two division play-offs will meet for the championship in Kansas City.

Basketball Interest Features Mid-West Throughout Winter

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Few people if asked to name the sport having the largest attendance would pick basketball, and yet that is the No. 1 sport from attendance and therefore interest standpoint. Few realize also that the State of Indiana undoubtedly leads all others in the number of teams playing the game and some cross-road towns have auditoriums where basketball is played before crowds 10 times larger than the population of the town. This, however, is the answer why the No. 1 and No. 2 teams in the final standing of the Big Ten are both from Indiana.

Purdue University came through the final test Monday night to take first place with 10 won and two lost for an average of .833 per cent. Ten minutes before the end of the game Illinois led by 10 points, but when it was all over the score was Purdue 34, Illinois 31, and every one of the original starting Illini had been put out of the game because of excess fouls. So the Boilermakers won the hard way.

Indiana University found the going much easier in defeating Ohio State 52 to 31 to land in second place with a final standing of nine won and three lost for an average of .750 per cent. Neither team had to share its position with another team as has so frequently been the case in other seasons, in fact, only fourth place was a tie, between Illinois and Northwestern. Ohio, last year's champion, slid into third place, while Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Chicago finished in that order.

Brilliant Bill Hapac, captain of the Illini, lead all the others with an individual scoring record of 164, which was 23 points ahead of Dick Klein in second place. Neither of the two leading teams had an individual higher than fifth place in the standing, and yet both teams broke the previous high team scoring record of 512 points, set by Purdue in 1934. Purdue in first place had a total score of 514, while Indiana in second place had a total score of 519 points. This is an indication of the balance of the two teams, which was further shown in the case of Purdue where six boys were individual high scorer on two nights during the season.

♦ ♦ ♦

Finis could be written for the basketball season at this point were it not for the fact that all over the States of the Middle West the preps are still going strong in sectional, regional, semifinal and final tournaments to establish a State champion. From these teams will come the future stars of the college teams of the next few years and the answer whether Purdue and Indiana will lead the Big Ten, for by far the largest tournament of all is the one in Indiana where more than a thousand teams entered in the original competition. In your record mark down Indiana as the basketball capital of America.

On Saturday in the University of Chicago Field House hundreds of boys from the Big Ten will try to set up new records on one of the best indoor tracks in this country, but only three are really expected to surpass the thousands who have gone before them. In competition this year's existing conference records have been broken in the two-mile run 440-yard dash and the high jump.

Ralph Schwartzkopf in his last year in the conference will undoubtedly try for a two-mile record. Last year it was the opinion of those present that he could have set a new mark were it not for the fact that he eased off to save himself to run in the one-mile run that same night. This is the year for him. Roy Cochran, the Indiana quarter-miler, has already set a new world record in this event and Don Canham, the Michigan high jumper, has bettered the Big Ten record on two occasions.

Last week end Michigan defeated a strong Notre Dame track team, 54 to 41, in the new field house at Notre Dame. Illinois again showed real class in defeating Ohio State, 62 to 33, gaining the great advantage by the number of runners who were able to place although not winning.

At the University of Wisconsin the team from Marquette came out victorious for the first time since 1932. In this meet two possible first-place winners in the conference meet this Saturday, broke records. Ed Smith, the Badger hurler, ran the 40-yard high hurdles in 5.1 seconds and George Paskvan, star fullback on the football team, tossed the shot 48ft. 7½in. which was a foot and a half beyond the old record at Wisconsin where the great Arlie Mucks held sway at one time.

♦ ♦ ♦

At Kansas State the new head football coach, Hobbs Adams, assumes his new duties with the beginning of spring practice next week. The mystery of what happened to cause last year's successful coach and his assistant to resign has never been explained. Coach Fry has turned up, however, as assistant to Lynn Waldorf at Northwestern and has been named to take over the backfield, fulfilling the predictions made at the time of the much-discussed Biil de-Correvont incident.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Curly" Lambeau, coach of the National Professional Football League champions, believes he will never see another game like the one where his team defeated the New York Giants for the championship. In his opinion it was one of those once-in-a-lifetime games where everything his team did was perfect. "We tried for years to come up with a game like that," said "Curly" and everyone who saw it that day in Milwaukee will be inclined to agree with him that the team sure did come up with just about the finest exhibition of football anyone ever saw.

Ed Felt

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The Home Forum

A Meeting With Friendly Trees

"O dreamy, gloomy, friendly trees,
I came along your narrow track,
To bring my gifts unto your knees,
And gifts did you give back."

IN THIS MACHINE AGE, there are few men who walk a score of miles a day. When such a walk becomes a habit, as it does with shepherds, gamekeepers and country postmen, and when the walker strides out over the same stretch of countryside every day, trees become important landmarks.

"Jus' keep them eyes o' yourn peepin' about you, when you'm walkin' through the blackthorn an' the ash yonder. I've a couple o' moidering, freckled-faced ewes as 'ull keep wandering." These were the parting words of old Dick Broome, the shepherd, when I left him a few mornings ago.

"Take the path beneath the chestnuts," I advised the leader of a party of ramblers, "and make for the lower edge of a clump of beech trees; then look down-hill for three tall fir trees. They're near the cross-road, and you'll find a signpost there."

Thus do countrymen talk.

* * *

On my daily walk, which begins at seven o'clock in the morning and ends at five o'clock in the afternoon, I have little more than one mile of hard highway on which to travel. This, if I were asked the way of it, would be my answer. "Turn from the High Street where the weeping willow grows; and, at the foot of the steep hill, turn again into the field where the pear trees stand high, and keep near the hedge. Then over the stile into a green ferny lane; take the path beside the hedge in which the blackthorn grow; then on and up a steep bank where young damson trees grow in line; over a boggy, low-lying meadow to a line of beech trees above a narrow dingle; and on to a gap in the distant hedge, near a solitary pine tree, then down into a long deep dale. Walk due north for a while and, under the branches of a giant beech tree, cross the brook by a narrow footbridge, follow the brook and pass through an orchard which almost hides a black and white farmhouse; then over the bridge by the sally trees and up to a spinney of larch where Gipsy Locke has his camp—"

That covers the first three miles or so of my morning walk. I wonder, in these days of speeding tourists, fast traffic and mystery trips, how many men would find it easy to follow the above directions. "But the places you have mentioned have no real names; they are not on the map," they may say. That is true for them, but not for me, because I have myself given names to many of the trees in the Valley of the Rea and on the slopes of Clee Hill.

* * *

John and Mary are a pair of old oaks which stand close together, almost arm in arm it seems, on the first ridge of high ground above the Rea. Seen against the sky, when the light is not too bright, they have some resemblance to a head and shoulder view of an old couple. In spite of their years, they hold their heads high, she with an old-fashioned bonnet and a few stray locks of hair above her forehead, and he with a battered, almost rimless, billycock hat pulled well down over his eyes.

My Autumn Flames are a group of chestnuts. In the autumn, against the greenest of green backgrounds, they are a picture I cannot pass; always I must stand and stare and wonder for a few moments. Can any artist hope to paint such a scene? Why is this banky field so very green? And why are these trees more vivid, more flame-like, than any others in the Valley? I cannot tell.

And Talking Tom! Who is he? He is an aspen, standing at the end of a lonely little lane which leads to the open common. He seems to be always talking and whispering—his stalks being so long and slender that he is shaken by the slightest breeze. Sometimes he whispers quietly, as if to himself alone; sometimes his speech is loud and hurried, as if he has a score or more secrets to tell me.

* * *

Poplars are scarce in the Valley of the Rea and on the slopes of Clee, but on the Corve Dale side of Brown Clee there are a few poplars standing in a line. I call them "The Strangers," because they always remind me of foreigners walking in single file through a country where they can see no others of their own kind. When I pass near them, they seem very tall and dignified; and, when I leave them behind to climb the steep fields on the middle slopes of Clee, I feel myself to be taller than I am. Then I cannot but whisper:

"Today I have grown taller from walking
with the trees.
The seven sister poplars that go softly in a
line."

I often see timber-fellers at work, but—although I know their work is work which, for good reasons, must be done—I do not like to stand and look at grand old giants of the country fallen to the ground. Many of them, more often than I can remember, have sheltered me from storms and shielded me from the sun. They have made music for my ears; fir trees in Guady Dingle, where I often sit and rest, are mighty harps for the southwest winds; beech and oak are full of deep brave notes, while in a larch plantation there is a soft, whispering, rushing music in the air that sets my feet dancing. Walking alone, as I do every day, I find that trees become more and more friendly. How easy, at night beneath the stars, to imagine the trees whispering and talking together.

* * *

I like a wooded countryside and I think Shropshire, of all the English counties, has the biggest and finest trees. How bare and cold is a hillside that has been stripped of its trees. How warm and rich are the "valleys of springs of rivers, by Ony and Teme and Clun," and how beautiful are the wooded slopes of Shropshire's dales—Corve Dale, Hope Dale and the little dales which shall be nameless.

I know tracks too narrow for motorcars, too rough for bicycles. There is good reward for men who walk. They can wander in the little dales among the "dreamy, gloomy, friendly trees" and listen to their music. I am always pleased when I meet old Farmer Shakeshaft, who is so slow and wise. If it is at all possible, he commemorates every little and big event by planting a tree.

"Who does his duty is a question
Too complex to be solved by me,
But he—I venture the suggestion—
Does part of his that plants a tree."

SIMON EVANS

Great Blue Heron

The Great Blue Heron, its motor wings
Lifting the bright body out of the reeds,
Out of the water rippling; circles widening,
Fading, even as the bird faded.
I had not seen it stand, but my father told me.
He saw it once, he saw it stand
In the late afternoon and he told me.
Still, it stood, with the stillness of power.
The arrogant body, arrow head poised,
And the water giving the image back in
silence.
Hearing I whispered: Come back, great flier,
Beautiful wings beat back, swoop down and
stand
In the reeds for a watcher too young before.
But he did not come;
I heard only the whir in the distant air
And the reed's rustle.

JOHN RITCHEY

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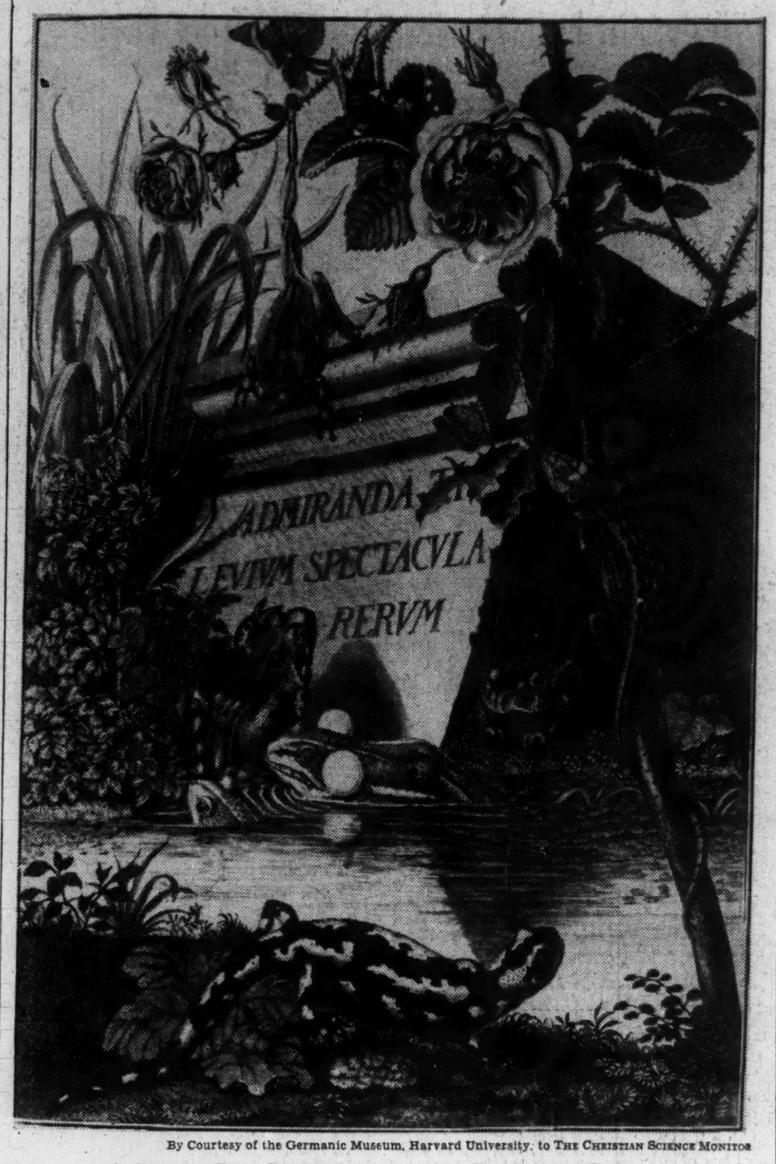

By Courtesy of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GERMAN BOOK ILLUSTRATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THIS IS ONE of the illustrations from a book, "The Natural History of the Frog," by Rösel von Rosenhoft, which was published in 1758. It is now in a private collection, from which it has been loaned to an exhibition of German book illustrations of the eighteenth century assembled at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The German Castle of an English Princess

THE CASTLE stands at the top of the town, and commands the grand views of the plain and the range of the Taunus Mountains; and there our popular Princess, with her husband, was entertained. But three years ago the Prussian war changed all this; Homburg became a part of Prussia. . . . There was a library of great extent and value at the castle, and collections of extraordinary interest. The order was to move the choicest of these things to Berlin. Of course, at such a moment, when no one dared to interfere, and no really competent persons were employed to arrange and select, the most disastrous consequences were certain to follow. Manuscripts were cast out and burnt, books of great local interest destroyed, and others of which the value was probably not known, were thrown away to perish. . . .

In the museum was an interesting collection of the Roman remains found in the great Roman camp about four of our miles from Homburg, called Saalburg. Some of these Roman remains are built into the castle. On a staircase a stone was built into the wall, which was found in 1723, on which was a much worn inscription. Antiquarians have puzzled over it, and the date A. D. 213 has been given to it. The White Tower in the castle is said to stand on Roman foundations, and to be built of Roman materials for a considerable portion of its height. In fact, Saalburg has been treated as a quarry, lovingly worked for the honour and glory of Hesse Homburg, and specimens of the great variety of things found there have been collected by successive Landgraves. . . .

In the castle . . . were pleasant things which tell of the love the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III, had for the country she left. Those who followed her had the good taste to leave her rooms as she made them, decorated with the work of her own hands.

It is well known in England how accomplished the Princesses were in all ladies' handiwork; how they painted, embroidered, did worsted-work, and cut paper. . . .

She left the prints of her royal relatives on the walls, and her mother's gifts of exquisite china on her shelves. She laid out her English gardens. Plants, however, grew here which she never could have seen in her native country; and the gardening at the castle, where vines and all manner of fruit trees flourished, and the beautiful pomegranate gave forth its double flowers abundantly out of doors, could not have been conducted under much difficulty. She built a cottage, too, and had a pond with a little island in it, and a temple and a willow-tree—every English visitor knows the kind of thing quite well; it exists still in great places in our own country. In such a way grand people played at being rural, and found no doubt a real, and, we may be sure, a very wholesome pleasure in it. At Homburg all this is now in that sort of ruin that is scarcely more than a suggestion of what the past once was. My readers will, however, see that the English have long had their associations with Homburg, before it grew to what it now is.

By an arrangement between Prussia and Darmstadt, all personal property was removed by the Grand Duke. We no longer admire the chairs worked by the Princess nor the tablecloth embroidered by old Queen Charlotte.—From "A German Bath," in the Holiday Number of "London Society," 1863.

Winter Circus in Paris

THE CIRQUE MEDRANO is housed in a smallish circular permanent theatre, seating at the most eight hundred people. Admittance is but a few francs. There is only one ring, with rope carpeting instead of sawdust; there is a splendid stringed orchestra which plays, not jazz, but lilting standard music. No lemonade or peanuts make their appearance. There are chocolate bars for the children. . . . There is a circular promenade or hallway where families meet and chat during intermission. Children may even be permitted to peep behind the scenes. There are no side-shows or roaring beasts. Everything depends on skill, agility, clever pantomime.

In his *Wanderer Notes* in the London *Times*, Mr. Lucas has voiced his particular interest in the antics of the baby clowns, wee Pierrots, five to seven years of age, who enter the ring to receive their future training for circus life. Indeed, many of the performers in the Cirque Medrano are of the same age as the children who witness the performance. There is a pleasant, informal feeling about the whole affair.—From "Children's Theatres and Plays," by CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

„Ein unübertreffliches Gegenmittel gegen den Irrtum"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN ERPROBTES und bewährtes Rezept für Heilung ist sehr begehrt. Wie sehr es doch der Menschheit not tut, das Rezept zu kennen und anzuwenden, von dem Christus Jesus mit stets sicheren Ergebnissen Gebrauch machte! Wir lesen nie, daß Jesus einen Leidenden, der ganz aufrichtig zu ihm kam, nicht heilte. Der Wegweiser verschrieb nie Arzneien und verordnete keine materiellen Mittel; er zweifelte nie daran, daß Gott willens und fähig ist, die Kranken zu heilen. Beim Vertreiben der Trugvorstellungen der körperlichen Sinne und beim Heilen von Krankheit wandte Christus Jesus nur die Wahrheit als Heilmittel für menschliche Übel an. Das geistige Verständnis, daß der Mensch, Gottes Bild und Gleichnis, von der Vollkommenheit nicht abweichen kann, da er als die strahlende Widerspiegelung Gottes, des unvergänglichen Lebens, existiert, war die Grundlage aller von Christus Jesus vollbrachten Heilungen.

Bei der Zerstörung böser Annahmen und beim Heilen von Krankheit wenden die Christlichen Wissenschafter das von dem Wegweiser gelehrte und ausgeübte Verfahren an. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 495): „Wenn Krankheit wahr oder die Idee der Wahrheit ist, kannst du sie nicht zerstören, und es wäre vernunftwidrig, es zu versuchen. Darum klassifiziere Krankheit und Irrtum so, wie unser Meister es tat, als er von der Kranken sprach, ‚welche Satanas gebunden hatte', und finde ein unübertreffliches Gegenmittel gegen den Irrtum in der lebenspendenden Kraft der Wahrheit, welche auf die menschliche Annahme wirkt—eine Kraft, die den Gebundenen die Gefängnistüren öffnet und die Gefangenen physisch und moralisch frei macht".

Das Ausüben der Christlichen Wissenschaft beim Überwinden von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod schließt keine Formeln, kein Wiederholen stehender Redensarten oder formeller Argumente in sich. Diese Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das einzige vollkommene Heilmittel für allen Irrtum die Erkenntnis der unendlichen Liebe, das Bewußtsein der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, und der Vollkommenheit des Menschen als der gänzlich geistigen Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. In diesem Lichte wird die Unwirklichkeit der Materie, der Sünde und der Krankheit erkannt. Christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung ist die Verwirklichung der Allmacht und der Allgegenwart Gottes, des einen vollkommenen Gemüts, und der Vollkommenheit des Menschen, der Idee des Gemüts. Heilungen folgen unbedingt der gewissenhaften und ehrlichen Anwendung der Wahrheit des Seins.

Der rechte Gebrauch eines materiellen Rezepts erfordert das Mischen gewisser Bestandteile, wodurch die gewünschten Ergebnisse erlangt werden. Das Rezept der Christlichen Wissenschaft für Heilung besteht im Nutzbarmachen geistiger Ideen und der geistigen Eigenschaften des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die, wenn verstanden und recht angewandt, harmonische Ergebnisse hervorbringen. Intelligentes und unbeirrtes Widerspiegeln Gottes schließt verderbliche und wertlose Annahmen aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein aus und bringt so Heilung zuwege.

Die Anwendung des geistigen Heilverfahrens wird in der Heiligen Schrift durchweg empfohlen. „Den verzagten Herzen" bietet die Bibel den Trost (Jes. 35, 4): „Seid getrost, fürchtet euch nicht! Sehet, euer Gott . . . kommt und wird euch helfen". Diejenigen, die nach einem bleibenden Sinn der Sicherheit trachten, finden in der Bibel die Verheißung (Jes. 26, 3): „Du erhältst den in vollkommenem Frieden, der sich auf dich verläßt". Den Betrübten wird gesagt (Jes. 35, 10): „Die Erlösten des Herrn werden wiederkommen und gen Zion kommen mit Jauchzen; ewige Freude wird über ihrem Haupte sein; Freude und Wonne werden sie ergreifen, und Schmerz und Seufzen wird entfliehen". Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 406): „Die Bibel enthält das Rezept für alles Heilen. ‚Die Blätter des Holzes dieneten zu der Gesundheit' der Völker. Sünde und Krankheit werden durch ein und dasselbe Prinzip geheilt. Das ‚Holz' versinnbildlicht das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen, welches jeder Notlage gewachsen ist und völlige Erlösung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod gewährt".

Wenn in eine bedrängte Lage Harmonie gebracht wird, die auf den wahren Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen gegründet ist, ist dies immer ein Beweis der Gegenwart und der Macht der göttlichen Liebe. Nur durch Beachtung der Goldenen Regel und durch Befolgung der Ermahnung: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Christus Jesus auch war" (Phil. 2, 5), können wir wahren Frieden und wahre Harmonie erfahren. Daher tut uns die Christliche Wissenschaft so sehr not. Sie erschließt uns die Heilige Schrift, gibt uns das wahre Verständnis Gottes als des alles umfassenden, all-liebenden Vater-Mutter, dessen Werk vollkommen ist, und stellt uns „das Rezept für alles Heilen", für geistig rechtes Denken und Leben zur Verfügung. Wir machen von diesem Rezept Gebrauch, wenn wir Geduld, Selbstlosigkeit, Mäßigkeit, Demut und Liebe üben. Und weil diese geistigen Eigenschaften ihr scheinbares Gegenteil zerstören, helfen wir die Völker heilen. Wahrheit ist das Gegenmittel für Unwahrheit. Die Bibel ist das Buch, in dem Mrs. Eddy das Heilmittel für jedes Übel fand, und wodurch sie zu ihrer Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft geführt wurde. Indem sie uns diese Wissenschaft in ihren Schriften zugänglich gemacht hat, hat sie es uns möglich gemacht, „das Rezept für alles Heilen" wirksam zu gebrauchen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Warm Woodlot Edge

Spring returns first to the south sides of
woodlots,
where the trees warm their feet all day in
sunshine,
and robins coming in flocks scatter the dried
leaves,
digging for grubs. Here the first soft maple
buds
spread their red plumes; warblers flit in the
branches;
where frost has split the bark, the sap runs
in a dark stain, and flies buzz around and
settle.

Below on the hummocks of warming earth,
hepaticas open:
blue flowers and white flowers, and the dark
pink ones
that flower-pickers are always looking so
hard to find.
The air is sweet with their smell; their tiny
faces
turn to the sun, follow the sun from east to
west all day
as children follow day long the steps of one
they love;
and, when the light dims under the leafless
trees,
they close their petals as children their hands
in sleep.

FRED LAPE

"A sovereign antidote for error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TRIED AND PROVEN recipe for healing is greatly in demand. How humanity needs to know and put into practice that recipe which, with unfailing results, was utilized by Christ Jesus! We never read of Jesus' failing to heal a sufferer who in sincerity came to him. The Way-shower never prescribed drugs or recommended material means; he never doubted that God was willing and able to heal the sick. In dispelling the illusions of the physical senses and healing sickness, Christ Jesus applied only the truth, as the remedy for human ills. The spiritual understanding that man, God's image and likeness, cannot deviate from perfection, since he exists as the radiant reflection of God, imperishable Life, was the basis for all the healing work performed by Christ Jesus.

In the destruction of evil beliefs and the healing of disease, Christian Scientists apply the method taught and practiced by the Way-shower. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495): "If sickness is true or the idea of Truth, you cannot destroy sickness, and it would be absurd to try. Then classify sickness and error as our Master did, when he spoke of the sick, 'whom Satan hath bound,' and find a sovereign antidote for error in the life-giving power of Truth acting on human belief, a power which opens the prison doors to such as are bound, and sets the captive free physically and morally."

The practice of Christian Science in the overcoming of sin, disease, and death includes no formulas, no repetition of set phrases or formal arguments. This Science shows that the only perfect remedy for all error is the recognition of infinite Love, the consciousness of the allness of God, good, and the perfection of man, as the wholly spiritual reflection of God. In this light, the unreality of matter, sin, and disease is apparent. Christian Science treatment is the realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, as the one perfect Mind, and of the perfection of man, as the idea of Mind. Healing results necessarily follow the faithful and honest application of the truth of being.

The proper use of a material recipe requires the blending together of certain ingredients, whereby desired results are obtained. In Christian Science the recipe for healing is the utilization of spiritual ideas and the spiritual qualities of Life, Truth, and Love, which, when understood and rightly utilized, produce harmonious results. The intelligent and consistent reflecting of God eliminates from human consciousness baneful and valueless beliefs, and thus brings about healing.

The application of the spiritual method of healing is recommended throughout the Scriptures. To "them that are of a fearful heart," the Bible offers this injunction (Isaiah 35:4): "Be strong, fear not: behold, your God will come . . . and save you." For those seeking an abiding sense of security there is the Scriptural promise (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee." The sad at heart are told (Isaiah 35:10), "The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 406): "The Bible contains the recipe for all healing. 'The leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.' Sin and sickness are both healed by the same Principle. The tree is typical of man's divine Principle, which is equal to every emergency, offering full salvation from sin, sickness, and death."

When harmony, based upon the true concept of God and man, is brought to a troubled situation, this is always a proof of the presence and power of divine Love. Only by observance of the Golden Rule, and by obeying the admonishment, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), can true peace and harmony come into our experience. Hence our need of Christian Science, which unlocks the Scriptures, gives us the true understanding of God as the all-comprehending, all-loving Father-Mother, whose work is perfect, and places in our hand the "recipe for all healing," for spiritually right thinking and living. We are using this recipe when we are practicing patience, unselfishness, temperance, humility, and love; and because these spiritual qualities destroy their seeming opposites, we are helping to heal the nations. Truth is the antidote for untruth. The Bible is the Book in which Mrs. Eddy found the remedy for every ill, and was thereby led to her discovery of Christian Science. By making this Science available to us in her writings, she has made it possible for us to use effectively "the recipe for all healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Broken Bud

Quiet deep earth,
awake.
Let the sap run
and the bud break.

Open, deep earth,
the seed.
Let the lanes have
what they need.

Loosen, deep earth,
your treasure.
Give the folk now
full measure.

Swollen deep earth,
reply
to the good song
as the birds fly.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Trade Comments Pages 18-19 Financial News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940

Public Service School Is Held Great Success

Harvard says idea holds tremendous possibilities for improving government administration

After three years of pioneering in the field of advanced academic training for civil service workers, the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration is certain that the idea holds tremendous possibilities for improvement of government administration, and has, incidentally, discovered a number of new ideas and methods, Dean John H. Williams reported today.

One result of the past year's work is the compilation of a complete set of statistics on the financial capacity of all the towns in Massachusetts, Dean Williams announced. Another is the publication of a volume on governmental relations with business, he added.

Revise Manuscript

In the course of one seminar, students and guests criticized and helped revise a manuscript prepared by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen for a book on "Fiscal Policy in Relation to the Business Cycle and Chronic Unemployment."

Long range study has been inaugurated in the fields of governmental spending, agriculture, collective bargaining, control of private industry, and corrupt politics.

In order that the work may be continued and broadened in scope, the Rockefeller Foundation has awarded the Littauer School a substantial sum of money, to be renewed over a period of five years, it was revealed.

Students in the School number 30, but more than 100 graduate students in the other Harvard departments have joined in the seminars. As many as 200 guests, including James A. Farley and John D. M. Hamilton from the Democratic and Republican parties, Rexford G. Tugwell, of the New York City Planning Commission, and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, joined with the students and professors, giving them "inside information" on the working of the governmental system.

Source of Funds

Mr. Farley and Mr. Hamilton, it is said, revealed to the seminars the complete sources of their campaign funds, as well as the methods with which this money was spent.

As a rule, only men of actual governmental experience are admitted to the school, but a number of fellowships for college graduates have now been offered. Thus facilities are offered for the training of both professional men already in the civil service, and recent college graduates seeking such positions, Dean Williams pointed out.

Last year, of the fourteen holders of Littauer fellowships, nine went directly into United States Government positions; two are conducting research at Brookings Institution, Washington; two are teaching, and one has had his fellowship renewed for the year.

Composers' Names For Shell Picked

The 50 composers whose names are to be inscribed upon the stone dome of the Edward Hatch Memorial Shell on the Charles River Esplanade, now being built from the funds of the Maria Hatch bequest, have been chosen by ballot by 70 New England musicians, concert patrons, and musical critics.

While the names of all of the winners have not been made public Bostonians have been assured that the names of many of their favorite composers will be among those inscribed upon the dome.

There were 97 composers placed on the ballot. These ranged from Josquin des Pres, of the fifteenth century, to George Gershwin. Among other composers voted on were Johann Strauss, Arthur Sullivan, Offenbach, Stephen Foster, Sousa, Palestrina, Scarlatti, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Moussorgsky, Ravel, Foote, Chadwick, MacDowell, and Henry Gilbert.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; Friday cloudy, followed by snow during Friday night; moderate northwest winds, diminishing.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, light snow in northern portion tonight; colder tonight and on the coast Friday.

Vermont: Snow flurries and slightly colder tonight; Friday mostly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly colder with snow flurries in west portion tonight; Friday mostly cloudy followed by snow Friday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, followed by snow Friday night; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing and becoming northerly over south portion Friday; overcast to broken clouds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

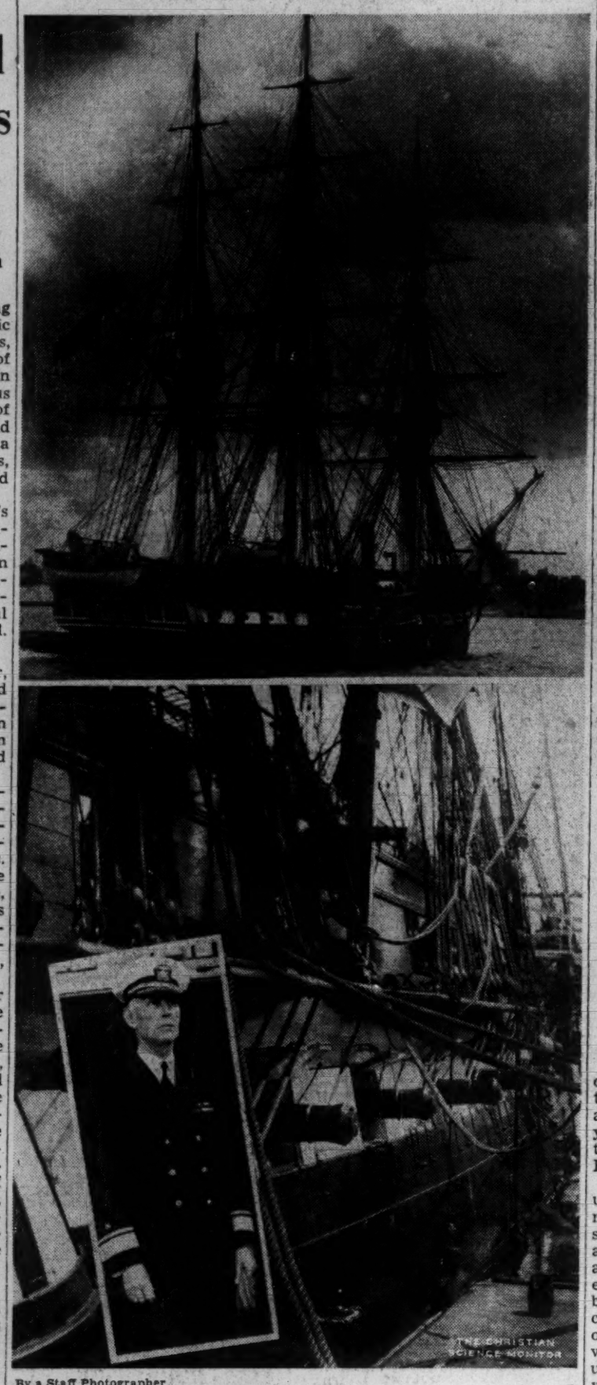
	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	New Orleans	51	50
Chicago	30	30	New York	31	30
Denver	17	16	Norfolk	33	33
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	33	33	St. Louis	33	32
Los Angeles	62	59	San Francisco	57	56
Miami	44	43	Washington	38	34
Minneapolis	26	25			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 7.
B—Minimum, March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:34 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Friday, 10:49 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:11 tonight.

Withdraws From Public View



By a Staff Photographer

U. S. Frigate Constitution or 'Old Ironsides'

Top: The historic old vessel and below the starboard battery with inset showing Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District. [Story on Page 1.]

Dog Racing Group Reorganizes As State Applies Pressures

Prodded by the State's refusal to accept its present ownership, the Bay State Greyhound Association, which has been conducting dog races for the past five years at Revere, announced today it was effecting a reorganization.

The Association was recently denied 1940 dog racing dates by the State Racing Commission on the ground that the Commission was not satisfied with the ownership of the outfit. At the same time the Commission turned down racing date applications of the Old Harbor Kennel Club and the Bristol County Kennel Club for the same reason.

Nothing subsequently was heard from these organizations until today when George C. Funk, President of the Bay State Greyhound Association, indicated it was making a new attempt to obtain racing dates through reorganization. Mr. Funk would not make any further statement than that his group was being revamped.

Meanwhile Robert J. Bottomly, counsel for the Old Harbor Kennel Club, was asked whether this club also was planning to reorganize for a fresh effort to continue dog racing at Wonderland Park at Revere. He could say nothing today beyond forecasting an announcement on Tuesday or Wednesday.

In connection with the Bristol County Kennel Club, which has been conducting dog racing at Dighton, Arthur J. Conlon, President of the Massachusetts Coursing Association, said today his organization was still seeking to purchase control of the Dighton track. Several other groups, he added, are also attempting to purchase the track. He also reported that the Bristol County Kennel Club was trying to reorganize for the purpose of making another bid for 1940 racing dates.

Betting on dog races in Massachusetts totaled $121,183,172 for the five-year period between 1935 and 1939, it was disclosed today in the annual report of the State Racing Commission. Dog wagers outstripped horse race bets by $20,000,000. Wagers on the horses came to $101,266,116.

The entire volume of track betting since its legalization in this State in 1935 therefore foots up $222,449,288.

In return the State received $9,960,715 in taxes. Last year the State receipts amounted to $1,855,547 on betting aggregating $41,643,796. This figure fell off more than $7,000,000 from the 1938 total of $48,991,865, the peak year.

State revenue dropped $299,129 between 1938 and 1939, despite the fact that legislation was adopted increasing the State share of dog racing receipts.

Indicted Men's Status Sought

Immgration authorities today disclosed that they are investigating the citizenship status of several persons recently indicted on charges of violation of the Federal income tax laws. This investigation is being pressed by Miss Mary H. Ward, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Miss Ward explained that all persons who are aliens, or who are suspected of being aliens, or are in the country illegally, or have appeared on a court docket, are investigated.

Still awaiting trial for alleged income tax violations, after indictment by the Federal Grand Jury, are former State Representative Martin Hays of Allston, Louis B. Fox of Revere, Hyman Abrams of Chelsea, Mario Ingraffia of Cranston, R. I., Arthur G. Barron of Allston.

These men were indicted following the Grand Jury's investigation in connection with the affairs of the Wonderland dog racing track.

Rubber Plant Vote a Jolt To the C. I. O.

Workers of big plant in Providence elect to ally with A. F. of L. by vote of 1120 to 711.

An unusual setback was given the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its special field of mass production workers when employees of the United States Rubber Company at Providence, R. I., voted yesterday three to two for a union of the American Federation of Labor in preference to the C. I. O.

The A. F. of L. received 1,120 ballots, the C. I. O. 711. In addition 103 votes were cast for neither union. The outcome makes an A. F. of L. Federal labor union exclusive bargaining agent for all the 2,000 workers in the Providence plant. It also gives the A. F. of L. the largest rubber plant in New England making a choice to date between the labor factions.

National Bearings

Because of furnishing the Federation with its first significant victory among the rubber workers of the country, the election is interpreted as having national bearings such as:

Widening by a trifle the split in the labor movement.

Giving the A. F. of L. the start to its own national organization among the rubber workers, one of the few major industrial fields left as yet without rival unions.

Encouragement of A. F. of L. prospects in next Thursday's election at the Hood Rubber Company plant at Watertown, Mass., where 3,400 employees are on the voting list.

Board Made Possible

Despite the long standing criticism of the National Labor Relations Board by the A. F. of L. for alleged favoritism to the C. I. O., yesterday's victory of the Federation was made possible by a Labor Board decision.

Having had forebodings of an unfavorable result, the C. I. O. did not want an election at this time, stalled against it, and as an alternative to a poll of the plant, asked that the Providence workers be included in an election embracing all of the plants of the corporation. Being strong in the other big plants of U. S. Rubber, which it had already organized, the union counted on its majority elsewhere to swallow up a possible adverse minority in Rhode Island.

When, however, the Labor Board ruled that the election in this case must be limited to the individual plant, it gave the A. F. of L. its chance and drew C. I. O. ire.

Board's Difficulties

Such episodes illustrate the difficulties of the Board, observers comment, in making decisions in the course of a feud, when the Board's choice of the election unit may sometimes prove a decisive element in the result.

Remarking that they had won so many plants it was nothing out of the way if they dropped one, C. I. O. leaders took the Providence returns philosophically. As a matter of fact, the A. F. of L.'s win contains more psychological than numerical value.

In a count of actual labor strength in the rubber industry, the United Rubber Workers of the C. I. O. remains as yet the only effective labor organization within the industry as a whole. The U. R. W. dominates the industry's capital, Akron, Ohio, and controls the workers in a number of plants elsewhere.

No National Union

By contrast, in yesterday's voting the A. F. of L. did not have even the semblance of a national union to offer the Providence workers, as against the C. I. O.'s powerful and disciplined national union claiming 60,000 members.

Also New England is not an important rubber territory and has been declining. It has been center of the rubber footwear industry. But as automobiles have cut down the demand for rubber footwear, some New England plants have been liquidated.

Museum Buys 'Approaching Storm'

Grossman Etching of Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks

N. E. Senators Rally Behind The Hatch Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Nine of New England's 12 Senators were on record today as supporting the Hatch Act—sometimes described as the "clean politics" law—which barely escaped emasculation in the Senate yesterday.

Only one New England Senator, Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, voted in support of an amendment which would have stripped the Hatch Act of much of its power to prevent Federal jobholders from participating in political activities.

Two other New England Senators, both Republicans, were absent from the chamber when the vote took place. They were Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Wallace H. White of Maine.

But the recorded vote shows six New England Republicans and three Democrats in support of the Hatch Law.

The next test of New England support for political reform will come when the Senate votes on the new far-reaching amendments to the Hatch Act which Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, has already introduced and defended on the floor of the Senate.

The present position of the New England Senatorial delegation indicates further support for the Hatch amendments. These would extend the ban of political activity of Federal employees to state and local employees who are paid either in whole or in part from Federal funds.

Senate Republicans in the first test of strength on the Hatch Act yesterday gave almost unanimous support and from a political standpoint support of the new amendments is regarded as propitious, for Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, urging support of Democrats for the Hatch amendments, warned that if the Democrats fail to support these amendments the party will be open to criticism from Republicans in the coming election.

New England Democratic Senators yesterday who followed the administration leadership and voted in support of the Hatch Law, included: Senators David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Peter G. Gerry and Theodore F. Green, both of Rhode Island.

New England Senate Republicans who supported the Hatch Law were: John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Frederick Hale of Maine, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, and Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, both of Vermont.

Elias M. Grossman
A Self Portrait

Eight Prints Acquired In Collection

Elias M. Grossman, New York artist, who in his travels about the world, has made etchings of such famous people as Mahatma Gandhi, Benito Mussolini, Albert Einstein, and Rabindranath Tagore, has just sold eight prints to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is in the city this week completing a study of the new Court House Building, towering above a group of huddled older structures in the Scollay Square district. He calls the picture "Strange Neighbors."

The etchings purchased by the Art Museum are: "Approaching Storm," a newly completed work showing Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks; "Bowery Bum," from another lately finished plate; "Rainy Day in Washington Square," still another new etching; "Palatine Hill, Rome," a print of which was purchased by the British Museum, and another by Benito Mussolini at the time he was sitting for his own portrait by Mr. Grossman; "Professor Ferdinand Brunot," a portrait of the former President of the Sorbonne, prints of which are in the Luxembourg in Paris and in the famous private collection of Lessing J. Rosenwald of Philadelphia; "Jasper, a Negro," also in the Rosenwald collection, and "The Fisherman."

Frank Gannett Due in Boston Next Tuesday

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, who is one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States, will spend next Tuesday in Boston in the furtherance of his campaign.

The Boston visit is a part of a swing around the New England States. Complete plans are undetermined as yet, but unless Mr. Gannett flies here, he will arrive Tuesday forenoon by train following breakfast with Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island.

Mr. Gannett's major speech will be delivered at a dinner in Boston City Club, arranged under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will introduce the visitor.

At noon Mr. Gannett will be the guest at a luncheon in the Union Club, sponsored by Sinclair Weeks, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee and eastern Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Weeks is expected to succeed Representative Joseph W. Martin as National Committeeman from Massachusetts. Mr. Martin resigned recently because of pressure of duties in Congress.

Mrs. Gannett will be the guest of the Women's Republican Club at luncheon.

Mr. Gannett is the fourth candidate seeking the Republican nomination to visit Boston. The first was Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio; the second, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire; and the third, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, New York City. In addition, Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa called here but said he was not encouraging friends who had proposed his name and declared that he was not an avowed candidate.

Governor Upholds Service of Lupien

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today upheld the administration of Ulysses J. Lupien, recently appointed State Director of Civil Service, who has been charged with violation of the civil service laws by Miss Marion C. Nichols, civil service reform advocate.

In a letter to Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Governor Saltonstall expressed his personal appreciation of the League's stand of approval for the progress made since Mr. Lupien took over the office.

Reorganization, the Governor said, constituted a big job, that he considered Mr. Lupien had done well, and that his acts have been in keeping with the duties of the office.

Fixed Price For Milk Is Decried

United Farmers' official says Boston policy should be resorted to only in emergency.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7—Price-fixing of milk prices in the Boston market was attacked this morning by Howard W. Selby, General Manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association, of Charlestown, Mass., as the Northeastern Dairy Conference opened its annual two-day meeting here.

"Dealers fear that they would be thrown to the wolves if the price-fixing were abandoned" Mr. Selby said. "The result is the program has become a crutch upon which the industry leans."

Mr. Selby recommended that price-fixing be resorted to only as an emergency measure, as was the original intention, and not as a permanent policy.

Because of the price-fixing, he said, experimental work which would bring benefits to the consumer has been largely abandoned and stagnation has set in.

More than 300 delegates gathered here for the opening sessions. As at previous annual meetings, the decision was reached that no resolutions would be adopted.

Representatives of the dairy industry from New England and the Middle Atlantic states attended the meeting at which problems of the farmer, distributor and consumer of milk and milk products are being threshed out.

A highlight of the morning session was an address by Alan G. MacLeod, extension economist of the Colege of Agriculture, Durham, N. H., who recommended changes in state legislation as it affects the dairy industry, and cited examples of progressive legislation adopted in some states.

Other speakers were: Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York; Dr. Leland Spencer, professor of Dairy marketing at Cornell University; Howard W. Selby, manager of the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association of Charlestown, Mass., and Elmer A. Havens of the Rhode Island Dairymen's Co-operative.

A program of advertising to promote New England milk and milk products for New England consumers was considered at a meeting yesterday attended by the Commissioners of agriculture of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and delegates from various New England dairy interests.

The meeting was called by Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner from New Hampshire. The other commissioners were E. H. Jones of Vermont and Frank P. Washburn, or Maine.

At another informal meeting yesterday afternoon, officials representing five states agreed that reciprocal agreements between the northeastern states would be more desirable than uniform state legislation as it affects the industry. States represented were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New York.

Shortwave Radio Soon to Dramatize American History

As the final result of five months work by Harvard and Radcliffe students, a series of international shortwave broadcasts on American history will be presented beginning next Tuesday evening, March 12. "Facing Westward," a dramatization of the American frontier, 1790-1940, will be the first program.

With the help of Harvard's American History Counselors, the students—calling themselves the "Radio Workshop"—have been preparing scripts and rehearsing them since the college term began. "The Promised Land," a drama of immigration and foreign minorities problems; "The Living Word," a portrayal of the role of religion in American life; and "Men of Labor," dramatizing the struggle of workers for organization, are programs in store for future Tuesday evenings.

Each program is to be broadcast over WRUL, Boston, on 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles, at 7:30 p. m. The students have a studio of their own in Holyoke House, one of the Harvard buildings.

It was Archibald MacLeish, poet, now Librarian of Congress, who first inspired the students to form the "Radio Workshop." This year work has proved interesting to nearly 50 undergraduates and the membership is still increasing.

In addition to the seven American History Counselors, the Workshop has had the assistance of Charles Siepmann, lecturer at Harvard, who was for many years a Program Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and of Dr. Loring Andrews, Program Director of the World-Wide Broadcasting Corporation.

Present plans call for development of seven more programs next year, covering such topics as conservation, the Supreme Court, the American theater, transportation, and conceptions of democracy. Pure drama is encouraged by the Workshop, also, if the dramatists are undergraduates.

Quincy Dredging To Open Town River

A supplementary channel to the main ship channel dredged in Town River, Quincy, for which the United States Army Engineers will supervise the opening of bids March 8, will allow vessels of comparatively deep draft to steam up Town River almost to Quincy center.

Waltham Paper Looks —And Smells Like Spring

WALTHAM, Mass., March 7 (AP)—'Twas apple blossom time in Waltham today—at least for readers of the Waltham News Tribune.

One page of the paper, containing the spring advertisement of a department store, exuded the odor of apple blossoms, made possible by mixing a concentrated perfume with the printer's ink.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"Worth a Million," by Vernon Sylvaine. With Charley Chase, Taylor Holmes, Cobina Wright, Jr., Joyce Arling, Pat C. Flick and Nita Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 3:50, 8:50, 11. "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President." 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin, 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Green Hell" with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft and Joan Bennett. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective."

Exeter—
"Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck and Fred McMurray. 3:28, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Charlie McCarthy, Detective" 2, 5, 8

Fenway and Paramount—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. Also "British Intelligence." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:28, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney. "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24 a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MeMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11.

Majestic—
"Gone With the Wind," featuring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

Metropolitan—
"Side Walks of London," featuring Vivian Leigh. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson and Frieda Inescort. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Isle of Destiny," with William Gargan. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Mercy Plane," with James Dunn. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40. Stage: George Beatty, Gregory & Raymon, Chester Fredericks & Co. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Also "He Married His Wife," starring Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Mechanics Illustrated," "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Monroe Doctrine." "Historical Paris," "Skiing Technique." "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"His Girl Friday," featuring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Convicted Woman," with Rochelle Hudson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Lion Has Wings," with Merle Oberon and Ralph Richardson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "The Fatal Hour," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Master's Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons, and 30 minutes of news, continuous 10 a. m. until midnight. Tomorow: "The Monroe Doctrine" with Grant Mitchell; "Norwegian Sketches" and Bermuda, travelogues; Dave Apollon's Band; "Bowling Skill"; a Stooge comedy; cartoons, and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin and L. Stokowski. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 8.

Uptown—
"A Child Is Born." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:35, 10. Tomorrow: "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd. Also "Fighting 69th," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gone With the Wind," staring Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 2:15, and 7:45. (Seats reserved evening performances and Sunday afternoon.)

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Annual concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Miniatures by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Port of Boston Feels Effect Of Striking Longshoremen

Log of the Port of Boston

Union coastwise longshoremen at eight South Atlantic seaports from Wilmington, N. C., southward, today continued their strike for higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions, interfering considerably with the normal flow of cargo through the port of Boston, to and from the area involved. About 8,000 workers are on strike—members of the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—and Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the organization for the Boston District, declares, "We will not see them lose."

At seven of the eight ports—Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Fort Pierce, Port Everglades and Tampa—the longshoremen have been receiving 43 cents an hour and are asking for 48 cents. At Miami, they have been getting 48 cents and want 53 cents. Time and a half is asked for overtime work. Steamship men aver that shipping companies cannot meet the increases demanded "and stay in business."

Easter Excursions

Special Easter excursions from Boston to Saint John, N. B., and points in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, via Saint John, N. B., are announced by the Eastern Steamship Lines. The steamer Yarmouth is to sail March 20 for Yarmouth and Saint John, the first of the special excursions, and will continue with the sailings each Monday and Friday from Boston until April 5.

Fish for Boston

Japan continues to provide large quantities of swordfish for the Boston market. The new Japanese motorship Sado Maru, in at the Army Base, South Boston, brought 1,300 pieces of frozen swordfish, the skipper told shipnews reporters who found him and his chief officers studying charts of Massachusetts Bay in the chart room on the bridge of the ship. The Sado Maru, on her first trip to Boston, is one of seven new and ultra-modern motorships with every known device for safety and efficiency, assigned to the Boston service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Africa Aids War

Basutuland—a British protectorate 800 miles inland from Capetown, South Africa,—plays a part in the European war, according to passengers arriving in Boston aboard the Dutch freighter Kota Baroe, in at East Boston. The part of Basutuland in the war is to supply England with cattle, horses, mules, wheat and corn, and large quantities are being shipped out of the colony, it was related by passengers when interviewed by shipnews reporters.

British Gold

Millions of dollars worth of gold are passing through the port of Boston enroute to New York, to become part of the British credit for the purchase of war supplies. Most of it is from South Africa. Practically every vessel from that part of the world to come to Boston has in the general vicinity of $3,000,000 worth of gold aboard.

Exeter Plans Tax Appeal

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (AP)—The State Supreme Court recently denied the Phillips Exeter Academy a plea for a rehearing on its tax dispute with the Town of Exeter, in which the Court recently ruled dormitories and homes of faculty members were taxable. Counsel for the Academy indicated the dispute would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

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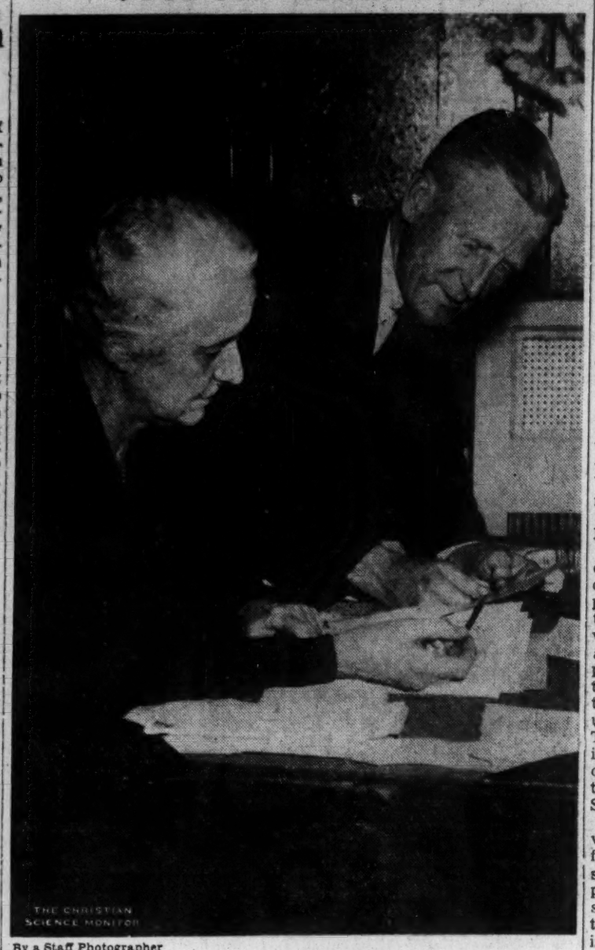
Jobs for Youth? Yes



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Susan J. Ginn and Irving O. Scott

The Director of Vocational Guidance of Boston public schools talks over some encouraging job prospects for "her" boys and girls with the Vocational Counselor, a member of her staff.

'Youth' Is Tommy or Bessie To School Vocational Guide

There are jobs for youth. And youth is not represented by "the manners of the American Youth Congress," but is "cheerful, optimistic, eager to serve."

Stanch defender of American youth is Miss Susan J. Ginn, Director of Vocational Guidance for Boston's Public School System, from whom comes the foregoing statements.

And Miss Ginn should know youth and its work problems, being in constant contact with thousands of the City's high school seniors and recent graduates, who share in common the quest for employment or better jobs.

Persons, Not Statistics

No theorist is Miss Ginn, although you will find a thoughtful selection of books on guidance all about her homelike office. When she thinks of a boy or a girl and the job, it's Bessie or Tommy, and not figures computed by statisticians, or employment charts, that come to mind with her—although she has these at her fingers' tips, and can produce them for you in a trice, if you like.

A logician would put Miss Ginn down immediately as an inductive person, because she has derived her ideas from specific instances—helpful to the lay person trying to understand a specialized problem.

"I remember Joey Trainor," Miss Ginn will say. "Of course, Trainor wasn't really his name," she confesses.

And then she tells the story of how Joey "blew in" one afternoon, "fresh as a western breeze." Joey, it seems, was from Oklahoma. She couldn't help Joey when she had Boston boys on her list who had to come first. Furthermore, she didn't know anything about Joey.

"That's all right," Joey grinned at her. "I'll get a job. Don't worry."

So He Got the Job

"And surely enough," Miss Ginn chuckled, "by the end of the afternoon he'd landed one. Some employer was impressed with that happy, go-getting attitude of his."

Lots of Joeys pass in review before Miss Ginn's eyes, boys, and girls, too, from Boston and from out of town, with that same joyous attitude.

That's what Miss Ginn means when she speaks of youth's job attitude as being so important in getting a job.

Of course, there's training, and there has to be ability to start with, but the young person's own attitude toward a job Miss Ginn says she would put first.

"Why, you know," Miss Ginn confided, "with as many as the schools turn out today, it's hard, when you need one, sometimes, to find a really good stenographer?"

Specialization Is Trend

Specialization is the trend of the day, says Miss Ginn, who is in close touch with both industry and business for "her" boys and girls. And as new jobs are made by industry's demand for specialists, that, in turn, she says, makes more office jobs, too, to help keep the wheels of business and industry turning.

Spring and fall are the two big placement seasons.

"It's more and more up to the schools," Miss Ginn said.

There was Minnie, who so wanted to be a Comptometer operator, but who is a "grand" cook, has now changed her field of study. And John Casey (the Casey is fictitious), who couldn't tell about himself well, being too reticent, but who, it turned out, knew a great deal about photography. Miss Ginn gave him "two or three leads," with the command to tell his story right out. John "landed at the first place he tried, and is still there."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Music; Italian Lesson. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Bus Hearing For Winthrop Is Postponed

The public hearing on the petition of the Rapid Transit, Inc., for permanent bus routes in Winthrop was postponed until Monday by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today when the Commission was informed that the Winthrop Board of Selectmen must consider a petition to revoke the license granted to the bus company.

The latter's petition was filed by Henry E. Moynihan, of Winthrop, who said he represented the 10-Cent-Fare League of Winthrop. Mr. Moynihan said under questioning that he filed his petition, which will be heard by the Board of Selectmen on March 12, because the Warwick Bus Company has offered to provide four-ride tickets from Winthrop to Boston for 25 cents, a rate considerably lower than the 10 cent fare now charged by the Rapid Transit, Inc.

Judge Charles E. Flynn, President of the Rapid Transit, Inc., opposed delay in the hearing, pointing out that the former Winthrop Board of Selectmen, which was succeeded by a new Board after elections this week, had approved the permanent license and the Company had obligated itself to pay $190,000 for busses to be used in Winthrop. When the Rapid Transit, Inc., first started bus service in Winthrop, after the closing of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, the company was known as the Saugus Transit Company.

Judge Flynn, claimed the Warwick Bus Company offer was a five-cent fare to Orient Heights, a service now in effect by his company and added that he understood the offer of a four-ride ticket for 25 cents was not authorized by the Warwick Company.

At the session today Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, after persistent questioning learned that the new Board of Selectmen had agreed to co-operate with the Rapid Transit Inc. officials when they appear this afternoon before the Boston City Council for permission to operate permanently a bus service to Maverick Square, East Boston.

War Cancels World Mathematics Congress

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Prof. William C. Graustein, Harvard mathematician, announced today the European war had forced cancellation of the International Congress of Mathematics, scheduled at Harvard in September with 1,000 world-renowned mathematicians attending.

Declaring the congress was the first of its kind ever scheduled for the United States, Professor Graustein said, "The international aspect of mathematical science will be definitely handicapped by this cancellation, because a number of ideas in the fields of algebra, analysis, and mathematical logic are at such a stage that an exchange of ideas at this time by men from the principal mathematical centers of the world might well have led to important progress."

Freedom Hope to Mark Czechs' Celebration

In Czechoslovakia March 7 will be just like any other day—outwardly at least. But memories move unseen and unheard by the Gestapo, and Czechoslovakians, with motionless lips, will say in their hearts, "It is the ninetieth anniversary of Thomas Masaryk, the first President of the Republic."

Mrs. Maja V. Capek, however, can rejoice openly on this occasion. She is in America. It was soon after Munich that she came—came because her country then was in great need. She wanted to explain about the Munich crisis and to ask Americans to keep on buying goods from Czechoslovakia, because it was hoped that the little country might still remain a republic if it could stand on its feet economically.

But her mission was in vain, and Mrs. Capek has remained in the United States to lecture on the Czechoslovakia that was and that she believes will rise again. She rarely smiles as she talks of her native land, and she spoke guardedly in an interview at the Unitarian headquarters today because her husband, a Unitarian minister, is still carrying on in Prague. As long as he does not become involved in politics, she said, the authorities do not trouble him. His letters are brief; naturally he cannot say much, she shrugged.

Not Like Home

"Go back? Yes, I hope to go back some time. When, I do not know. It will not seem much like home," she said soberly, "with all my friends gone."

"They tell us," she continued, "that we are better off than the Poles. And perhaps we are. But personally I feel that war is not the worst thing. Worse things than war are happening in Czechoslovakia now because a free people are being enslaved. And to my mind war is less of an evil than that."

It was not the coming of the Germans that the Czechs minded so much, according to Mrs. Capek. She knows many Germans and they are a fine people, she declares, but they have come into Czechoslovakia as a master race. And the Czechs are an educated people. They are not inferior to the Germans. "No," she went on, "I do not think they will succeed in breaking the spirit of a free people, even though they boast that in ten years they will wipe out the Czech nation completely."

Mrs. Capek is well informed of conditions in her country now, but talks little about them. Yes, living expenses, she admitted, have gone up enormously, and since "food is being shipped to Germany from our country, the people there have even smaller rations than the Germans themselves."

Once Prosperous

And speaking of rations reminded Mrs. Capek of a visit with a relative in Germany on her way to America last winter. It was a relative who had always been prosperous as an owner of a large fruit and vegetable store, and Mrs. Capek was amazed to find her in quarters that were cramped and small. It was taxes and various payments to the Government, the woman explained with patient resignation, which had taken her profits. Now she was barely able to get along.

Mrs. Maja V. Capek

An authority on Czech literature, customs and manners

"I brought her a gift," said Mrs. Capek, going on with her story, "a bright tablecloth made in Czechoslovakia." The relative smiled faintly. It was nice, she murmured. But finally she could conceal her disappointment no longer and burst out: "Why didn't you bring me butter?"

Mrs. Capek expressed distress over the plight of the young people in Czechoslovakia. It is hard for them. They have never known anything but freedom. And she rejoices that her own son is here in America. "He was born here and is an American citizen," she adds with relief.

But the Czechs look forward to better days. "Our people are showing a great spiritual strength, and are hopeful of being free again one day in a free Europe," she declared, her eyes brightening at the thought.

And Mrs. Capek is not idle as she waits for that day. Lecture engagements keep her occupied, as she travels about, telling of Czechoslovakia, its literature, its customs, and its people. She has translated many folk tales into English and gives a number of her lectures in costume.

Candidate for Treasurer

LOWELL, Mass., March 7 (AP)—William F. Barrett, attorney and city manager for the WPA, announced today he again would seek the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. He was second in a field of six candidates for the nomination in 1938.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, March 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today is Czechoslovak Day in Massachusetts, so proclaimed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in commemoration of the ninetieth anniversary of Thomas Masaryk, first President of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Czechoslovakians of Boston, however, will postpone their observance of the occasion until next Sunday, March 10, when they will meet at the headquarters of the Czecho-Slovak Alliance of Boston on Old Harbor Street to do honor to their beloved patriot.

Ceremonies will open with a talk by Joseph Pollak, Chairman of the Boston Branch of the National Czecho-Slovak Alliance. John Balas President of the Czechoslovak Club will deliver the address of welcome, and Dr. Joseph Hanc, professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, and former Czech Consul in New York, will speak in the Czech language.

The Rev. Anton Balaska, Minister of the Czechoslovakian-Lutheran Church in Stafford Springs, Conn., will speak in Slovak, and there will also be an address in English by Norman J. Badelford, professor of international law at the Fletcher school, on the former President Masarky.

Czechoslovakian music and folk songs will be another feature of the program.

Court Worker Asserts He Paid $300 to Conway

Continued from Page 1

ing $200 from a savings bank account.

Describing a conversation he had with Mr. Connolly concerning his contribution Mr. Kelley stated that the former Clerk said, "All persons who are going to be kept will be expected to contribute according to their rating."

Mr. Kelley said he was told that the $300 would be deducted from any future assessment.

Under cross-examination by Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Conway, Mr. Kelley was asked if he had contributed the $300 willingly.

"I had no choice," he answered.

Another witness, John E. Noonan of Dorchester, a docket clerk employed in the Clerk's office for 17 years, testified that he also paid Mr. Conway $300 which the latter said was to go to the clerk.

"I was called to Connolly's office," Mr. Noonan testified, "Conway and Connolly were there and I said 'Do you want to see me, Mr. Clerk?' He said, 'No, but Bill does!'"

Mr. Doyle then asked the witness who Bill was and he replied, "Mr. Conway," pointing, "the defendant there."

"I met Conway outside, later," Mr. Noonan testified, "and he said to me, 'You have a pretty good job, haven't you?' and I said I did. Then he said, 'And you would like to stay?' and I said I would. 'Well,' he said, 'you'll have to come across with $300, if you want your job.' I said I didn't have the money and he told me I would have to get it as soon as possible. I did get the money, I borrowed it, and gave him the $300."

"Did he tell you where the money was to go?" Mr. Doyle asked.

"Yes, he said it was going to the Clerk, Mr. Connolly."

John J. McCarthy, yesterday's only witness, resumed the stand when court opened this morning and under cross-examination told of his accounts in the "good will" fund which he collected for Mr. Connolly. He quoted Mr. Connolly as saying that Miss Eileen Coyne should not contribute because of her family situation.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1280kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Talk; musicale	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Musicale
8:00	"Ask-It-Basket"; questions; answers	Musical Americana; choir and orchestra	George Jessel Celebrity Program; guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time"
8:15					The Staley Players;
8:30	"Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	dramatization
8:45					American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Count Basie's Orchestra	"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy	"The War at Sea"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Count Basie's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air; "What		Elias Breeskin's Orchestra; chorus; soloists	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Should America Do for the Joads?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Priscilla Lane; Howard Hill; Rudolph Ganz; orch.	Jerry Livingstone's Orch.	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	Florence Wyman, Conrad Thibault; orch.		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news			Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Bill McDonald's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather				Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Hockey reports	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45		"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	comedy songs and	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Program; Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program; Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"		"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	'Rhythm, Romance'	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30			"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"; sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Listen to the Band"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Fashion Show	Marjorie Mills Hour	"It Happened in 1915"	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	Fashion Show	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Let Us Dance"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	NBC Music Appreciation Hour; Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Hawaiian Villagers	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"Your Son and I"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard-Amherst debate on Forceful Suppression of Anti-Democratic Organizations	Western Serenade
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	Variety Program	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Career Quiz	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Harvard Program	Career Quiz	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	The Modern Tintypes	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	College Choir	"Consolaira"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Governor Saltonstall	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Inauguration of 1940	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	International Ice Patrol	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Dinner Dance"	Peculiar music	dramatic sketch	Claire Paige, soprano
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	'This Amazing America'; quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch;				"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Abott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos		Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Variety Musicale
8:45					Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"What Would You Have Done?"; quiz show	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Comedy by Johnny Burke"; songs; orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization				
10:00	President Roosevelt;	Network sports	Pres. Roosevelt; Secy. Wallace; James Farley	Pres. Roosevelt; Secy. Wallace; James Farley	News Service
10:15	Secretary Wallace,	Network sports			Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines";	News Service	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Robert A. Taft,	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Ohio	"Day's End"
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 230 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Boston — Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Bedford — First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield—Series of programs, April 18-20, inclusive, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Springfield—March 11-16, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Worcester — Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturday, March 30, 12:15 p. m., Saturday, March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc. (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m).

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sundays, March 10 and 24, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner"; transcribed.

7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.

7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music." Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Franz Schubert."

8:00 p. m.—The World of Art. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Quincy Suspends Teacher For Not Saluting U. S. Flag

Miss Elizabeth M. Graham, whose religious convictions have not permitted her to join her third grade pupils in the customary flag salute at the Daniel Webster School in Quincy Point, was suspended for the remainder of the school year by a unanimous vote of the Quincy School Committee, meeting in special session last night.

The Committee voted also to hold another meeting in six weeks to act on permanent removal of Miss Graham from her post.

A native of Quincy, Miss Graham has been teaching in the public schools of the city since 1925, in which year she graduated from the State Teachers' College at Hyannis. While the meeting was in progress last night she attended a regular gathering of the Quincy Company of Jehovah's Witnesses, of which she is a member. She stated later that pledging allegiance to the flag is incompatible with her religious beliefs and that she must uphold her principles even though she may lose her teaching position in consequence.

Explains Her Position

At the time for the salute, provided for by Massachusetts law in public schools, it has been Miss Graham's custom, she explained, to stand inconspicuously at the back of the room. "The flag represents the Government," she declared, "but we look to God for our salvation and protection."

A statement released by the School Committee after its three-hour meeting to discuss the case, said:

"The School Committee at a special meeting tonight unanimously voted that Miss Elizabeth Graham be and is hereby suspended for the remainder of the present year. The Committee also unanimously voted that a special meeting be held April 17 at 7:30 p. m. to take action on her removal for conduct unbecoming a teacher in that she did not comply with the provisions of the General Laws, Chapter 71, Section 69."

The section referred to reads in part: "Failure for a period of five consecutive days by the principal or teacher in charge of a school equipped as aforesaid, to display as above required, or failure for a period of two consecutive weeks by a teacher to salute the flag and recite said pledge as aforesaid, or to cause the pupils under his charge so to do, shall be punished for every such period by a fine of not more than $5."

Not to Seek Fine

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin stated that it has been decided not to press the matter of the fine, which, it was pointed out, would amount to a considerable sum.

While Miss Graham has not felt that she can conscientiously salute the flag, she has taken the teacher's oath—promising to perform her duties as a teacher and uphold the Constitution.

On March 10, 1938, Miss Cora M. Foster, a teacher in the sixth grade of the Shepard School in Lynn and a member of the same religious group, was discharged for failure to join in saluting the flag or to take the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Action of the Deerfield, Mass., School Committee in dismissing from school two students who refused to join in the salute for the same reasons, was upheld last April by the United States Supreme Court. Recently, however, the same Court announced that another "flag salute" case in Pennsylvania would be taken under advisement.

Steamer Service With India Starts

When war upset European shipping schedules, causing hundreds of tons of Boston-bound freight to pile up on the docks of seaports in the Netherlands Indies, and India, the resulting accumulations proved the opportunity that had been long sought by a Danish shipping company to establish a steamship service from India to Boston.

This was learned today when the Swedish motorship Sagoland, first arrival of the new service, moved into the upper harbor and tied up at the Army Base, South Boston, with nearly 1,000 tons of Indian cotton, mica, crude rubber and similar products. The vessel came through the Cape Cod Canal on the way here from New York.

Chartered by the Isbrandtsen-Moller Company—world-wide carriers of ocean freight—the Sagoland inaugurates a monthly service to Boston, that has been contemplated for some time, according to Zenos W. Carter, of New York representing the line, who is in Boston today in connectian with the first arrival.

Providence Asks Laws to Clear Traffic Dockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence police department has asked the General Assembly to enact laws which would make disposition of all parking and traffic cases compulsory within six months.

This action was necessary, Chief John J. Parker pointed out, because violators generally are pursuing a practice which is new to them but an old procedure to lawyers and politicians. It aims to save court fines and costs.

A large number of the undisposed cases in the files of the Superior Court are found to be for traffic law violations.

It is said that lawyers often take legal means to evade the intent of the law.

Among those who appealed cases, which are yet to be tried, is John J. Cooney, Jr., Clerk of the Sixth District Court where the traffic cases are tried. There are three charges listed against him, extending back to 1934.

Even City Solicitor William A. Needham, who prosecutes the police cases, has a case against him as of Oct. 25, 1938, when he appealed a fine of $5 and costs for speeding.

It was indicated that Francis J. Kiernan, law partner of Clerk Cooney and former State Racing Commissioner, has three violations which date back to October, 1933; four dating back to July, 1934, and two more dating back to October, 1934. In addition he has paid fines for five offenses in traffic court.

It was said at traffic headquarters that work which the police have done to enforce the law has not produced any actual penalties in cases which are appealed and then left pending.

Slow but Sure Methods at North Alfred, Maine

After Hard Haul

Load of logs on truck is pulled out to State highway by oxen.

'Star' and 'Line,' an Oxen Logging Team

Here oxen are seen moving heavily laden and powerful motor vehicle out of clogged way in Maine woods to open "black road."

Maine Loggers Call on Oxen In Deep Snows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—"Slow but sure" is the slogan up in the woods of North Alfred where logging operations are being carried on for the Shepard & Morse sawmill in this village. The snow is too deep for the powerful trucks to haul the logs out onto the main road, as they usually do, so the good old-fashioned ox has been called into action.

Two yoke, each pair named "Star" and "Line" in true Maine style, are hitched to the haughty motor truck whose wheels simply spin in the snow under their own power, to pull the load along the narrow deep-rutted woods road leading from the lot up over a steep rise to the State highway.

Arrived at the bars between the lengths of stone wall that enclose the pasture, the two teamsters who have guided the oxen while the truck driver has had all he could do to successfully keep the truck in the road behind them, now with much "geeing" and "hawing" and prodding, direct the great creatures through the opening and out onto the "black road." Here the motor is in its own element, so the oxen are released and driven back into the woods while the truck proceeds to the mill, not at all humiliated by having had to accept aid from its humble predecessor in transportation.

While the logs are being taken to the village the men and oxen are busy getting another load together. Chains are attached to the ends of the logs and while the oxen pull them here and there the men lift them with the cant dog, or peavy, and roll them into position.

This part of the work has been done by oxen all winter as the terrain is too rough for a motor-driven machine to travel, but it is only since the snow has become so deep, several feet on the level, that "Star" and "Line" have had to actually pull the log-laden trucks out of the woods.

Bookmobile Eases Living in Berkshires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Up into the hills of Western Massachusetts communities where there are no public libraries go "bookmobiles" to bring enlightenment and enjoyment that helps rural folk pass away the long winter nights.

Last week there came to the Berkshires the bright, shining specially-constructed machine of the Massachusetts Library Association, sponsored in conjunction with a WPA library project. The car, carrying a half-ton of books has been on the move throughout the State since early in February.

The first week the bookmobile was on tour, according to Miss Dorothy L. Baker, librarian, more than 800 books were borrowed and since then many of them have been returned and others taken. In this part of the State 18 communities without libraries are being visited regularly by the car.

Also preparing to go on the road is "The Federation Bookmobile," for which Western and Eastern Massachusetts clubwomen connected with Women's Clubs have been working for much of a year.

Equipped by WPA

This machine bearing its donor's name "The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs" on its bright sides also will be equipped from the $30,000 WPA fund. Other bookmobiles are being planned by civic-minded groups.

The bookmobile is not new to this section. Since June of 1937 the Greenfield Public Library has had a car out. Haverhill and Milton also have them. Greenfield library officials reported that in the first years of operation the bookmobile, sent out as an experiment, added about 125 new patrons to the library's list and attained a total circulation of 10,031 volumes. Weekly stops are made at designated stations in outlying districts.

Miss Baker of the Massachusetts Library Association bookmobile said she had found an unusual call for books that explain rudiments of various crafts such as fancy work, and home carpentry. There has been a good demand for foreign language books. (There are books in 27 languages available at the State Department of Education.)

Used by Adults

An example of the benefits of the bookmobile is found in the Otis Center school where there are 28 pupils from the first through the eighth grade in one room presided over by two teachers.

The teachers, Miss Helene Kennedy and Miss Mary Connors, have planned a literature appreciation group. Books are obtained from the bookmobile, pupils read them, write reviews and later there is a general discussion of the books read.

Adults also make good use of the facilities. Many seek means of adding to their incomes through the books available.

The bookmobile may bring to small towns the natural history exhibit of the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield, said to be one of the finest of its kind in this section. It has been idle because of difficulties and high cost of transportation and erection. Tentative plans call for the bookmobile to take the exhibit to any town making application and set it up for a time long enough to allow residents to view it.

Even an extensive library of phonograph records is now available merely by making application with the bookmobile librarian. There have been several calls for this type of service.

The bookmobile is built on a standard automobile chassis. Its body is entirely enclosed, the inside being lined with shelves, a narrow passage remaining in the center. The outside of the body is hollow and the sides being raised reveal still more bookshelves.

Walter Bryant, driver for Miss Baker, said that if you hit an even number of bumps on the rutted roads the books will remain in place. The first bump, he says slightly dislodges the books and the second bounces them back into place.

Forester Defends Annual Cutting Of Christmas Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The almost annual criticism that trees are cut in New Hampshire for the Christmas tree business that should have been allowed to grow is without foundation, according to State Forester John H. Foster, who is as much interested in the development of timber-stands as anyone.

"As a matter of fact," explains Mr. Foster, "the State Forestry Department encourages the marketing of Christmas trees as a legitimate way of securing revenue from forest land. Occasionally it happens that a farmer will remove all evergreens from a certain tract that he wishes to devote to pasture use, and there is no reason at all why he should not do this. Even today, in many sections of New Hampshire, tracts of land are set aside for pastures, and every effort is made to keep them free from trees, except such as may be needed for purposes of shade. If trees were allowed to grow without restriction, the natural fodder would be destroyed and the owner of the land would lose the use of pastures that he actually needs for his cattle.

"Most other dealers in Christmas trees cut away growths that have little value for other purposes or so graduate their cuts that those removed this year will be replaced by other trees next year. It would be a distinct loss to woodland owners in New Hampshire if they were deprived of their Christmas sales and there seems to be no reason why they should submit to that sacrifice."

Phone Union Hits City Council Plan

The Boston City Council's plan to employ a special telephone operator for its 22 members became the target of criticism from a new angle last night when the executive board of Local B-1120, Telephone Operators' Union (A. F. of L.) passed a resolution of censure and announced it would protest to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, and Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Commissioner.

Union officials contended that Mrs. Mildred M. Harris, former City Councilor, slated for the $1,600 position, has never had any training as an operator, and that there are plenty of trained operators whose names are on the civil service list, from among whom one could be chosen.

The ordinance creating the position was passed 13 to 4 by the Council Monday, and awaits signature by Mayor Tobin. The Boston League of Women Voters and the Municipal Research Bureau are also recorded in opposition.

N. E. 'Regionalism' Seen as Detriment

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7 (AP)—Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, said yesterday that if New England is to continue as an important force in American life, it must assist the South in attaining the standards the New England states have achieved.

Lecturing on the Block Foundation at Yale, Mr. Daniels praised the work that wealth and education have done for New England, but said its excessive regionalism would work to its detriment.

Commuters Group Admits Shippers

At a meeting in Weymouth Town Hall last night, protesting abandonment of stations on the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Old Colony Commuters League was renamed the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League when prominent South Shore shippers joined commuters in their efforts to keep the line open.

George W. Washburn, Bridgewater grain elevator operator, told the meeting of more than 100 persons that he would have to move his business out of the State if his station were to be closed. Other shippers expressed similar views. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham, executive committee chairman, presided.

Saltonstall Asks For Conservation

The natural resources of Massachusetts "are a treasure whose prudent use deserves the consideration of our people generally," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared today in proclaiming the week of March 17 as "Conservation Week."

Urging schools, civic associations and other groups to observe the week in appropriate ways, Governor Saltonstall said, "Unless we emphasize conservation, destruction threatens the beautiful picture of a happy valley with sparkling lakes and streams; of sun filtered glades carpeted with wild flowers and teeming with wild life; of wooded hills blazing each fall with color."

Unrepealed

LYNN, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Daniel A. Canning, a school committeeman, demanded today a complete investigation by the Committee of circumstances surrounding the reported sale of liquor to high school youths.

Mr. Canning said his action was prompted by the arrest of a high school senior on a breaking and entering charge, allegedly after a drinking party.

"I believe it is the duty of school officials," Mr. Canning asserted, "to determine whether it is common practice locally to serve or sell liquor to youngsters of high school age."

Meanwhile, Frederic R. Willard, Principal of English High, maintained the problem was one for police and parents to handle.

City Club Seeks Medal Candidates

Citizens of Greater Boston were invited today by Charles I. Howard, President of the Boston City Club, to submit names of individuals deemed worthy of receiving the Club's Civic Service Medal to be awarded on April 8 to the man or woman in the metropolitan area considered to have made the greatest civic contribution to the people of Boston in 1939.

There are no limitations as to the field of service in which the individual selected is engaged, except that he may not be in an elective public office, according to the City Club Board of Governors which established the annual medal plan recently.

The public is asked to send names of persons for consideration of President Howard who will turn them over to the Civic Affairs Committee of the Club which will make recommendations to the Board of Governors through whom the award will be made.

Pay of $137,000 Set for Snow Work

About 6,100 emergency snow shovelers who worked for the city of Boston Feb. 19-23, will receive about $137,000 in checks next Saturday morning, City Treasurer James J. McCarthy announced. The city has already paid out $324,000 for snow removal up to last week.

Mr. McCarthy also said that more than half of the unclaimed 1,100 checks followed the preceding pay period, last week, have now been claimed at City Hall. There is expected to be another payment for emergency snow removal later on.

Connecticut's Merit System At Juncture of Political Ways

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7—Connecticut's State merit system, 2½ years old, faces a critical juncture. Harry W. Marsh, State Personnel Director, has resigned and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has told him he may leave May 1.

The task of choosing another man for the $7,500 position rests with Governor Baldwin and a personnel advisory committee whom he appointed. Whether the merit system continues to have the nonpartisan administration which Mr. Marsh, even in the opinion of his critics, has given it, depends on the choice made.

Under the law, the Personnel Advisory Board will make recommendations to the Governor concerning a successor to Director Marsh, and the Governor will choose one of these candidates. The Board thus holds a powerful position, and its membership is being scrutinized for indications of its attitude.

Political Possibilities

Four of the five members are active politicians. One of them, Cornelius J. Danaher, State Labor Commissioner, is being advanced as a Republican possibility for Governor. State Treasurer Joseph E. Talbot is being mentioned for Congress by Republicans in his district. Francis J. Hogan, Motor Vehicles Department employee, and one of the employee representatives on the Board, is a former Democratic member of the State Senate. John E. Toohey, another employee representative, from the State Highway Department staff, is an active Hartford Republican. The fifth member, not publicly labeled, as far as party politics is concerned, is Superintendent Hugh B. Campbell of the Uncas-on-Thames State Sanatorium.

Mr. Marsh's letter of resignation was full of praise for Governor Baldwin and his attitude toward the merit system. At the State Capitol, however, there have been reports that Mr. Marsh's administration of the Personnel Department had resulted in friction between him and members of the Board.

Twelve thousand jobs in the State service are controlled by the Personnel Department. It has been nearly three years since either party, Republican or Democratic, had an opportunity to dispense this patronage.

Mr. Marsh, when he leaves Connecticut, will take a position with the National Civil Service Reform League. In Hartford, meanwhile, the work of the League and local merit system adherents is bearing fruit in the city government. Mayor T. J. Spellacy has appointed a committee of city department heads to draw up merit system plans for Hartford's employees.

Novel Hartford Tabloid

On the streets of Hartford, amid the sleet storm of Monday, appeared a new daily paper—the Hartford Newsdaily. The young men backing the new venture have more novel ideas than the one-word spelling of their paper's name.

Of tabloid size, the new paper is printed with a lithograph process, something new not only in Hartford but in journalism. It uses wired photographs. Its news service is Transradio, the system built up primarily for service to radio news broadcasters.

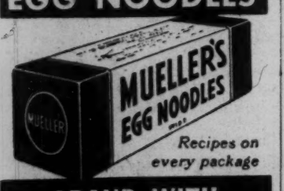
News in the Hartford Newsdaily is "processed," to use the word the editors give it. It is departmentalized, rewritten and abbreviated. Foreign news is concentrated on one page, city news on another.

There is no editorial page. When the editors feel moved to express opinions, they insert a paragraph labeled "Comment" among the news articles.

For many years Hartford has had only two daily papers, the venerable morning Courant, and the Gannett-owned, afternoon Times. The Newsdaily, published in the afternoon, will compete directly with the Times.

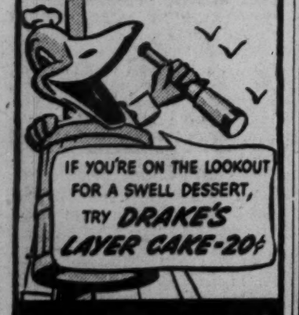
Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

Slade's MUSTARD
Strong in flavor and bright in color.

EGG NOODLES


Recipes on every package
GRAND WITH MEAT DISHES

Dorothy Muriels
"SILENT PARTNER" OF THE HOSTESS
LENTEN SALE
BIG BROWN EGGS
ALL WEEK 29¢ dz.
Large Size
Picked up daily from New England farms by special trucks, brought to Boston at night and placed on sale at our stores the next morning.
They must be fresh! They are fresh!

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS


DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

"Tastes like more!"

Golden Rule
Pure Nut Butter
makes as tasty a sandwich as a hungry boy could want. Delicious seasoning, too, for soups, gravies, and vegetables. Like more than 400 other Golden Rule Products—it's pure.
A postcard with your name and address will bring our representative in your locality.
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
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A FAMILY FAVORITE
EASY TO PREPARE
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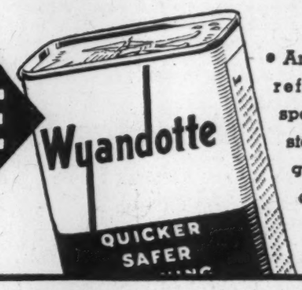
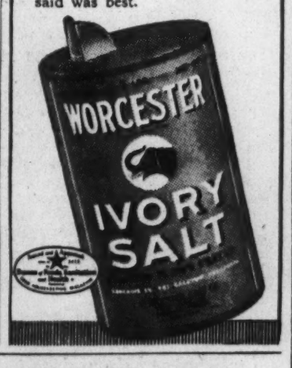
Write for FREE Recipe Book to:
MITSUBISHI CO. • 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

THREE DIAMONDS
• CRABMEAT •
and WHITE MEAT TUNA

BATHROOM DULL?
USE Wyandotte


• And try it on refrigerator, spotted stove, stained sink, greasy pots and pans!

CAUTION
Mrs. B_____: Be careful! The wrong salt can spoil the flavor of that anniversary dinner you're having tonight. Better play safe and get Worcester Salt. Remember, it's the salt your mother always said was best.


A BREAKFAST YOU CAN'T RESIST
AT ALL GROCERS
Full pound net
HARTLEY'S
IMPORTED
ORANGE MARMALADE
R. U. Delapenha & Co., 57 Laight St., N. Y. C.
A combination of crisp toast and Hartley's Orange Marmalade is one that never fails to please.

Sale of Canned FRUITS
STOCK UP DURING THIS SALE -- ONE FULL WEEK
PEACHES Richmond In Syrup 2 BIG 29 oz TINS 25c
PEACHES Finast -- In Heavy Syrup 2 BIG 29 oz TINS 27c
FRUITS Buffet Style Assorted 3 8 oz TINS 23c

MAINE CORN	FINAST FANCY GOLDEN BANTAM	3	20 oz TINS 25c
MOLASSES	FINAST LIGHT NEW ORLEANS	12 oz TIN 13c	26 oz TIN 19c
RELISH	TIMBERLAKE - SWEET, SPICY, DELICIOUS	½ PT JAR 9c	PINT JAR 17c
SEEDLESS RAISINS	FANCY	3	15 oz PKGS 19c
SEEDED RAISINS	FANCY	2	15 oz PKGS 15c
SODA CRACKERS	MAYFLOWER		2 LB PKG 14c
FINAST RICE	FANCY LONG GRAIN	2	1 LB PKGS 15c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS	ASSORTED KINDS	3	4½ oz TINS 23c
SARDINES	DEL MONTE IN TOMATO SAUCE		15 oz TIN 10c
PILLSBURY'S	PANCAKE FLOUR	2	20 oz PKGS 17c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST ALREADY PREPARED	3	16 oz TINS 19c
SHREDDED WHEAT		2	PKGS 21c

Bakery Specials
LOUISIANA TEA CAKE EA 17c
Irish Bread LOAF 12½c

National Biscuit
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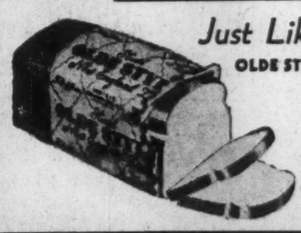

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

By and From Stravinsky—Piatigorsky to be Symphony Soloist

Russian Composer Directs A Program of His Works

By L. A. Sloper

Igor Stravinsky, distinguished Russian composer now resident at Harvard College, last night directed a program of his works at a concert of the Chamber Music Club of Boston, at the Women's Republican Club. This concert was private, but the program will be repeated at a free public concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, tomorrow evening. The works played were the Wind Octet, the Dumbarton Oaks Concerto, the Concerto for two pianos soli, and the music from the play, "L'Histoire du soldat." The artists were the composer; Adele Marcus, pianist, and first and second desk men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

New to Boston were the Dumbarton Oaks Concerto and the Two-Piano Concerto. The Dumbarton Oaks Concerto, dated 1937-8, is written for flute, clarinet, bassoon, two horns, three violins, three violas, two cellos, and two double-basses. The only prévious American performance was on May 8, 1938, at "Dumbarton Oaks," the estate of Robert Woods Bliss in Washington, with Nadia Boulanger conducting. There was a performance in Paris in June of the same year.

That which is revolutionary about the Dumbarton Oaks Concerto is that it bears a key designation, that of E flat. Otherwise it carries on the composer's neo-classic style, upon which he embarked after "Les Noces." The particular journey back in this instance is to Bach and Handel, perhaps more to Handel than to Bach. There are three movements, labelled Tempo giusto, Allegretto, and Con moto. The concerto is interesting contrapuntally, is marked by knowledgeable writing for the instruments, by the characteristic Stravinskyan rhythms, and by an equally (in recent years) characteristic thematic poverty. It is the work of the master who wrote "Pétruchka," "The Fire-Bird," and the "Sacre," with only his skill left.

* * *

The Two-Piano Concerto is more novel, although its novelty lies in the notion on which it is based, rather than in its musical values. The composer has explained in an article which was quoted in the program notes that since the word "concerto" comes from the Italian "concertare," which means "to compete," a concerto logically requires a rivalry between instruments, although it has come to mean a solo with accompaniment. Moreover, "as the most natural conception of an accompaniment is harmonic, so a competition, by its very nature, requires counterpoint." Hence this concerto. In other words, a battle of music.

The battle was bravely waged, with Mme. Marcus holding her own against her male competitor. There was a great deal of noise, and naturally the counterpoint was dissonant. I was unable to decide upon a winner, and no announcement was made.

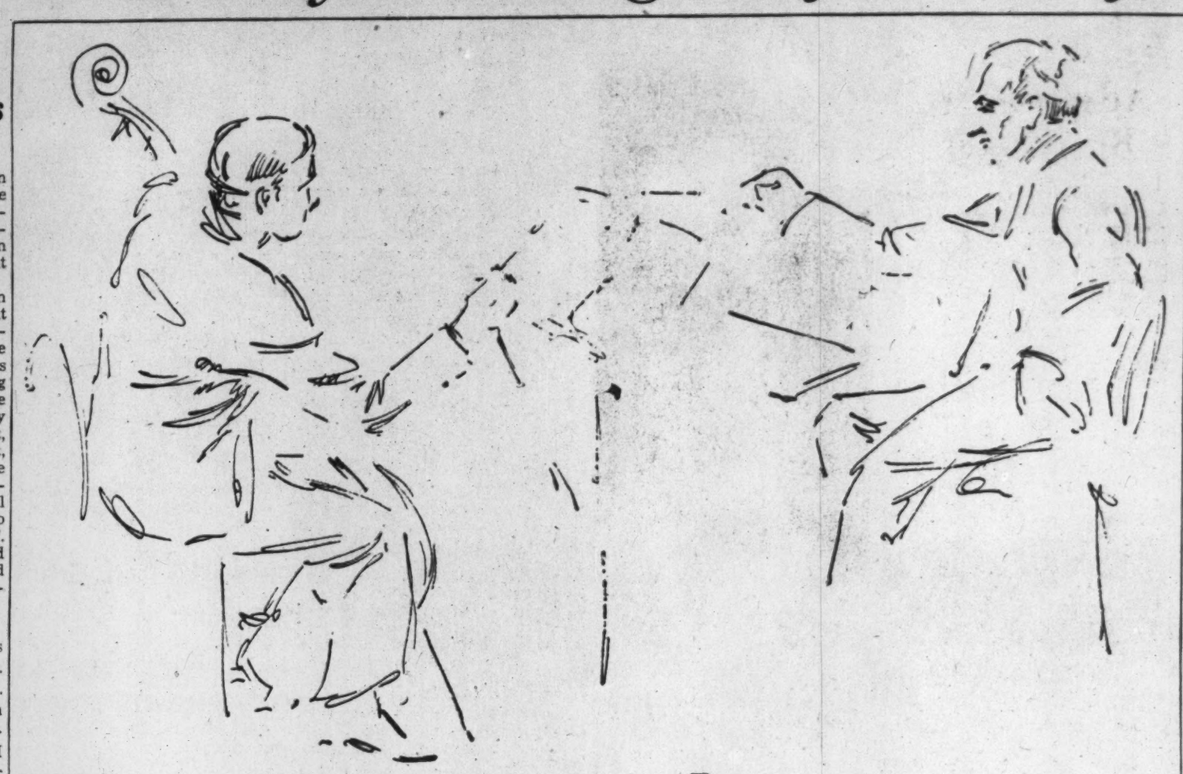
On the whole, this composition seems to me to mark the low point of Stravinsky's career. The Dumbarton Oaks Concerto, like the earlier works on this program, has the saving grace of some amusing passages. The thematic ideas are far from salient, but occasionally something recalls a phrase of Liszt, or of Chopin, or even of Schubert, and one smiles not only at the strange company, but at the humorous use to which this material is put. In the Two-Piano Concerto there is no such comedy relief. Everything is apparently carried on with the utmost solemnity, and the result is tiresome in the extreme.

* * *

The program as a whole raises two questions that interest me. One is the question of this humor. I find much that is amusing in these compositions, and so evidently do other listeners. What I wonder is whether the composer sees it.

The other question is that of emotion. Stravinsky has always denied that there is emotion in his music. But how can you have a Notturno, or for that matter an Allegretto, without some feeling in them? And if you want to avoid all emotion, why employ accelerando, diminuendo, crescendo? Indeed, why depend upon such violent rhythms? Why not leave everything a cool, balanced, logical design? If we are going to be classical, why admit thees embellishments which appeal to the emotions?

Now that I think of it, this business of emotion answers the question about humor. For who, having humor, would expect to have an art without emotion?



Martha Burnham

Gregor Piatigorsky at Rehearsal

As an artist sees him seated under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton, and hurrying into the hall.

Melchior at Morning Musicale

The twelfth season of the Boston Morning Musicales came to conclusion yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, with Lauritz Melchior, tenor, presenting the program. This was the seventy-second consecutive concert which has been sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy and by which the school has benefited.

Paying tribute to the composers of the Scandinavian peninsula, Mr. Melchior opened his program with "Hoerer du" (Norwegian) by Sverre Jordan, "Hell dig lif" (Finnish) by Oscar Merrikanto, "Flyg mina Tanker" (Swedish) by Richard Henneberg and "Foraarssang" (Danish) by Finni Henriques.

German songs next occupied the singer, who offered Schubert's "Der Atlas," "Botschaft" by Brahms, "Schon streckt ich aus" and "Ein Ständchen" by Hugo Wolf and "Liebesfeir" by Weingartner.

Sung in English were "Couldst thou know" by Ilmari Hannikainen (brother of Tauno Hannikainen, recently guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), "The Star" by Phillips, Hageman's "Christ went up to the hills" and Bransen's "Music of Spring."

The final group was devoted to Richard Wagner, and comprised "Schmerzen," "Träume," and "Schlussgesang" from "Parsifal." Ignace Strasfogel was the singer's competent accompanist.

It was evident from the opening note of the program that the singer was performing under a handicap. The lower tones were clouded and the top notes, for the most part, were constricted, except in a few songs which offered open vowels in the upper scale. As a result, Mr. Melchior's audience did not hear him at his best. This was unfortunate, as the Scandinavian songs were not too well known here and should have proved of considerable interest. The singer was more successful with the Swedish and Danish, especially the last named, in which he offered some fine singing.

"Der Atlas" by Schubert was an interesting bit of interpretative singing, and the two Wolf songs were beautifully given, with the voice seeming more freely used. "Träume" by Wagner was one of the choice bits of the morning, and at the conclusion of the printed program, Mr. Melchior responded to an insistent audience with an additional item from Wagner.

Tentative dates for the opening concert of the 1940-1941 season are Nov. 6 or 13, depending, according to a program note, "upon the announcement of the definite date for Thanksgiving, 1940."

G. M. S.

String Quartet for Youth

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the Roth String Quartet (Messrs. Roth, Weinstock, Shier, and Edel) offered the final concert in the Chamber Music series, sponsored by the Youth Concerts Association and Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Avis Bliven Charbonnel, pianist, was the guest artist, and Wheeler Beckett was program director and commentator. The program included the Beethoven String Quartet Op. 95, (number 11 in the list of Beethoven's string quartets if one excepts the Op. 14), and a group comprising the Andantino from Debussy's String Quartet Op. 10, the Parisian Valse from Szanto's Choregraphic String Quartet and the Dohnanyi Piano Quintet, Op. 1.

Mr. Beckett's introduction to the program was commendably brief and his pianoforte illustrations of the principal themes of the Beethoven quartet should have been useful to his audience. The trilogy of programs in this series is now complete. The musical standard has been high and the performances have been consistently interesting. It is more than probable that much of the program material has been outside the experience of many of the younger listeners, however, and that if some of the lesser known Haydn quartets could have been substituted for two or three of the numbers which were over the heads of many in the audiences, the series would have made a more direct appeal. It is unorthodox, no doubt, to offer portions of quartets as a regular practice, but such a procedure makes for entertainment as well as instruction.

* * *

The inclusion of the "Trout" song with the "Trout" quintet was an excellent idea; so also was the employment of young musicians in the arrangement of the second program. The inclusion of the exquisite third movement of the Debussy quartet yesterday was another step in the right direction. The use of the piano, with which a large percentage of the youthful auditors are on more or less intimate terms, is also of interest, although the performance of a quintet in its entirety is still open to discussion, despite the skillful performance of the artists. It was a hopeful indication that yesterday's program listed only the Andante and Finale of the Dohnanyi item. The music was admirably performed.

* * *

The inauguration of a series of concerts designed primarily for youthful listeners is not so simple as it might seem. Those in charge of this movement have made a commendable beginning; the project, with modifications, should be even more successful another year. At yesterday's concert Mr. Beckett quite properly presented to the audience Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, without whose encouragement the concerts might not have materialized. Mrs. Coolidge rose from her place in the audience to acknowledge the warm applause of the young people and their elders.

G. M. S.

'Noel Coward Revue' By Footlight Club

The Footlight Club is announcing a "Noel Coward Revue" to be given in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, tonight, Friday, and Saturday evenings at 8:30. The club has selected material from revues and short plays by Coward, including several items which are promised for the first time in Boston. The program, it is said, will have such a familiar song as "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" and such an unusual bit as Coward's own burlesque of his "Private Lives."

'The Lion Has Wings'

"The Lion Has Wings," which came yesterday to the Trans-Lux, is a British war film made by Alexander Korda with the cooperation of the Royal Air Force. For this country there is narrative comment by Lowell Thomas. In England apparently there was another commentator. Merle Oberon appears briefly as the wife of a British Flight Commander and Ralph Richardson at greater length as that officer, both of them, it is said, giving their services without pay. There are some other film players to be seen, such as June Duprez, Anthony Bushell, Robert Douglas, and Derrick De Marney

The film, however, is not concerned to any great degree with fictionalized roles. It begins with a lengthy prologue cutting in newsreel shots contrasting English and German activities, recapitulating the German conquests, and recording the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany. It depicts the work of British munitions factories and the building of British planes. It turns to the air force and its war tasks.

In some detail the bombing raid on the Kiel Canal is re-enacted. The operation of the balloon air barrier over London is indicated. The measures to repel a German air attack on England are described from the moment that espionage warnings are received that a raid is likely until British and German planes meet in combat and the raiders are driven off. The camera shows look-outs on the watch for enemy bombers and anti-aircraft guns in readiness. It looks at a central control room where the movements of planes are plotted on large maps and from which instructions are telephoned to the air squadrons.

According to published accounts the film was prepared in less than two weeks during the early part of the war. To some degree it shows the marks of haste. Strictly speaking it hardly falls within the normal category of entertainment. It might be considered rather as a British cinematic reaction to the war.

E. F. M.

News of the Stage

New York

George M. Cohan will bring "The Return of the Vagabond," sequel to "The Tavern," to Broadway some time during the week of May 13, according to latest reports. Mr. Cohan will be author, producer, and principal actor in his own show. Rehearsals should begin next Monday. The new play will open in Providence on April 12. On April 15 it will begin a Boston run, and on April 29 it will make its bow in Philadelphia.

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Sinclair Lewis, author and actor, has written a novel as a result of his thespian experiences. Doubleday Doran is bringing out the book on March 22. "Bethel Merriday" is the title and it is about a young actress in summer stock and on tour in a modern-dress version of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Lewis has done quite a bit of acting in various parts of the country lately. He is in Hollywood writing now and a play from his pen is expected for Broadway production next season.

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Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island," with Betty Field, Luther Adler, and John Craven, had its fiftieth performance at the Hudson Theater Tuesday evening.

* * *

The Group Theater announces that "Night Music," by Clifford Odets, with Morris Carnovsky, Elia Kazan, and Jane Wyatt, will close Saturday. Kermit Bloomgarden's "Heavenly Express," the Group's next offering, will take the following "Night Music" players: Philip Loeb, Art Smith, Phil Brown, Harry Bratsburg, Charles Thompson, and Will Lee. Mr. Kazan, by the way, is announced for the revival of "Liliom," with Burgess Meredith and Ingrid Bergman, coming to the Forty-fourth Street Theater later this month.

* * *

Norma Tokar, the amateur sleuth of the Adelphi's "Too Many Lawyers," has been engaged to stage "What a Life" for the Newark Y. M. H. A., which opens on April 14. Mr. Tokar appeared in "What a Life" when it was originally produced by George Abbott.

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On Saturday, Sue Hastings' Marionettes will present a performance of "Pinocchio," at the Columbia University Children's Theater, at 3 p. m. The theater is at Broadway and 116th Street.

* * *

Eddie Cantor is expected in New York next week from Hollywood to begin preparations for two shows he plans to produce on Broadway in the spring. These are a farce, "For Which They Sing," by Lester White and Bud Pearson, and a fantasy with music by Mr. Cantor and John B. Hymer.

* * *

The box office of the Biltmore Theater opens today for George Abbott's new mystery thriller, "Goodbye in the Night," which opens Wednesday, March 13 . . . Walter Nilsson, unicyclist of "The New Hellzapoppin" and possessor of one of the most complete collections of antique cycles, has written a monograph on the origin and history of the bicycle . . . Margaret F. Harris and Elizabeth Montgomery of Motley, a London firm of designers, arrived here Monday and have gone by plane to Hollywood to advise Laurence Olivier on scenery and costumes for his production of "Romeo and Juliet," which is to arrive at the Hollywood Theater, here, on May 8.

* * *

"Not for Children," in which Ethel Schwanneke and a supporting company are now rehearsing under Arthur Sircom, will be brought to the National Theater by Courtney Burr, on March 23 . . . George Kondolf's production of Sylvia Regan's "Morning Star," in which Molly Picon will make her first Broadway appearance in an English-speaking play, is booked into the Longacre Theater during the week of April 8.

Prokofieff's New Concerto On Week-End Programs

By Alfred H. Meyer

A great soloist, playing a significant new work by one of the most important contemporary composers, will be heard at Symphony Hall on Friday and Saturday. Gregor Piatigorsky will play for the first time anywhere outside of Russia, Sergei Prokofieff's new Violoncello Concerto in E minor, op. 58. He will also play the work in which he has already several times distinguished himself here in Boston, Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote."

Prokofieff's new concerto, according to dates on the score, was written between 1934 and 1938. It is apparently in process of publication by the European firm Gutheil. And it perhaps is worth noting that as part of the firm name, after the proper noun Gutheil, appears the parenthesis, "S. & N. Koussevitzky"—just as once upon a time this same parenthesis appeared after the words, "Edition Russe de Musique." Times change.

The score contains no hint or suggestion of a program. It is in three movements, to be played without intervening pause. There is an introductory Andante. It is followed by an Allegro giusto, in free sonata form, evidently the central point of the work. The last movement is a Theme with Variations, curiously but interestingly separated by interludes and cadenzas.

The Andante begins with a smooth-flowing, lyrical cello solo over an orchestral ostinato. Violins answer. There is increased animation, definite development of the theme. The principal contrast is furnished by a gently syncopated figure first heard from a flute. There is a return to the original theme, a repetition of the contrast section, finally a passage preparing for the next movement.

* * *

The Allegro giusto moves at an exciting pace. There are five measures of orchestral preluding. The cello joins. Its figure turns out to be itself part of the accompaniment scheme. Only in the twelfth measure is the first theme heard, from an oboe and a bassoon. As it is developed, it continues as a dialogue between woodwinds and cello solo. Strings usher in a new idea, in well accented chords, as transition to the second theme. This, as might be expected, is of songful character, and is given to the solo cello. It is a long-breathed melody of ample extent. It develops presently into an accompanied cadenza for the solo instrument, accompanied ever so lightly and delicately. There is repetition of the three themes above described as recapitulation.

The formal scheme of the variations is unusually interesting: Theme; Interludio; Variation I, leading to a slight cadenza; Variation II, ending with a somewhat more extended cadenza; Variation III, still further heightening of the cadenza; Interludio II; Variation IV, with climactic devices; Reminiscenza; Coda.

The theme is heard from the solo cello, accompanied at times with a fugal counterpoint by a horn, followed by a clarinet. The cello is also the principal voice in the interlude, which follows at once. The first variation presents gentle figurations and figurations, largely in woodwinds. The cello still has the principal solo. The second variation moves at a Vivace pace. The theme has been cut down, by diminution, to a scherzo-like figure in eighth notes. There are displayful figures in woodwinds. In the third variation quiet returns with an Andantino tranquillo. Low strings, answered by woodwinds, have the theme, with new figuration, running into the cadenza, by the solo cello. At this point the second interlude occurs, in the main a repetition of the earlier interlude. The fourth variation is strongly rhythmical. The theme appears prominently in augmentation, which leads to more figuration for the cello.

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The Reminiscenza recapitulates themes from throughout the concerto. Prominent is the principle theme from the initial Andante. The Coda passes quickly through several varied moods, ending by alternations of violent outbursts with tranquil moments.

In perusing his score one is particularly struck by the clarity and economy of the style. Often it is of the fineness and texture of chamber music. Never is it overloaded. Prokofieff contrasts his cello with all manner of orchestral combinations: perhaps most interestingly with sonorities of orchestral cellos.

As to the harmonic style, the dissonant element will undoubtedly appeal to each according to his own liking. To that majority, however, who have not been too resistant to the expansion of vocabulary which the present century has brought, this factor will probably not be more than piquant spicing to otherwise entirely delectable fare. The fully mature Prokofieff uses the enlarged vocabulary as a natural language, without thought of further expansion or of exploitation of any particular one of its elements.

It should perhaps be added that there are rumors that the concerto is of such length that cuts may be deemed advisable.

Paul Klee at Germanic Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

When the Germanic Museum, Harvard, abandoned a few years ago its policy of showing special exhibitions of German art, we felt the loss keenly. The present exhibition augurs, we trust, a resumption of the former program of displays.

Paul Klee was born in Switzerland; he now resides there. He spent most of his career, however, in Germany, where he was one of the initiators of The Blue Rider group, an organization of Munich Expressionists which had a far-reaching influence upon modern art.

These small, delicately painted compositions reveal an exceedingly sensitive artist of the twentieth century. He reacts to the horrors of war, seeks release from the tension and terror, the frustration and regimentation, the profound disillusion. But there is another kind of release sought by Klee, freedom from a traditional bondage to conventional and naturalistic ways of saying things. Most rebellious practices of modern artists have been declarations of independence, outbursts against the material and mechanical vision of things.

Klee relies upon an intuitive sense, an innate feeling for color gradations, for finely spun lines which record like a meteorological chart his inner storm and stress. Klee is imaginative, and free. His fellow expressionists have made their gestures of defiance, painted with large or crude brush strokes, distorted normal shapes, imitated primitive methods. Klee differs from them in scale, in a special form of discipline which he personally formulates. This is no slap-dash performance; on the contrary, most of these pictures show painstaking effort, subtlest modulations of color, lines of hair breadth informed with movement.

* * *

Paul Klee has two special qualities of style. One is the evocation of images in line patterns which have been inspired by primitive sources such as Peruvian tapestries, the drawings of small children, mechanical and chart drawings, and even automatic drawing. He has investigated many possibilities in line. Sometimes it is used as a vehicle of emotion; sometimes for contriving a handsome decorative effect.

His second tendency is one that is to be found among the Parisians, an impassioned interest in surface texture. That came after the abstract movement, which for a while abandoned the realistic surface for the non-objective. There are the collages, and the still-lifes in which Picasso and his disciples contrived handsome textures through ingenious play of black and white, color, line, dots, and contrasts. Klee's feeling for texture is more sensitive than that of any of his contemporaries. It is less laborious, more intuitive; less obvious, more tenuous. It is capable of stirring us both optically and emotionally

Among the pictures at the Germanic Museum we may observe the variations of texture. His love of texture transcends the sheer surface of paper, wood, or canvas. He alters the surface by streaking it with lines, mottling it with dots, shading it with modulated tones, rubbing, scratching or "texturing" it. His love of texture is often inspired by textiles, and in many pictures we note the play of vertical and horizontal lines following the warp and weft directions in weaving. The feeling for the woven surface and for stitchery is another characteristic of Picasso, but Klee surpasses him again in sensibility. One picture in the exhibition, done in 1938, is actually painted on a heavily webbed fabric. Klee no longer builds the illusion of a textile, but simply incorporates an actual fabric in his design. Is this laziness? The earlier pictures are infinitely more ingenious.

* * *

Lines are put to work for other purposes, to contrive an illusion of a vista, to build up perspectives of a fanciful world. These perspectives show the sophistication of Klee, who is never really an utterly naïve or "primitive" artist.

Paul Klee is not easily explained, and he certainly cannot be thrust into one category of modern style. He is a decorator, an ironist, a fantast, a builder. Artistically he dwells in a world of fancy which is linked only slightly with the world outside. As modern artists reach out for more expressive ways of saying things, they simulate any style that helps to enlarge the idea. This is the last gesture of anarchical defiance of the schools and the adherents of so-called "sanity in art."

One other thought occurs to us as we ponder these fascinating and perplexing pictures. The artist of the twentieth century feels a nostalgia for the many materials in which artists expressed themselves in the past: for the clay surface to scratch and color, the fabric to embroider, the metal to incise and emboss, the leather piece to punch and stamp, the gold wire to filigree, the mosaic to imbed in hard cement. Formerly there were so many ways of saying things, such a variety of textures and colors. These pictures are in a sense a substitute. An artistic ersatz?

Screen News

New York

Eight films are scheduled to go into production at Paramount within the next six weeks. Work on the first of them, a sequel to "What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper, has already begun. The new Henry Aldrich adventure has not been titled as yet. Hedda Hopper will continue in the role of Mrs. Aldrich and Fred Niblo, a stage actor, who won fame as the director of "Ben Hur" and other pictures, will make his screen acting début as Mr. Aldrich. Lella Ernst and Eddie Bracken, both recruited from the ranks of George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," will play prominent roles.

* * *

Irwin Shaw, author of "Bury the Dead" and "The Gentle People," has arrived in Hollywood to begin work on the forthcoming production, "Mothers and Sons," to be made by the new firm of David L. Loew and Albert Lewin. These producers are also planning two other important productions—"Flotsam," by Erich Maria Remarque, and "Night Music," by Clifford Odets. Messrs. Loew and Lewin are still looking for a continental actress to play the leading role in "Flotsam."

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Cecil B. DeMille's "North West Mounted Police" has gone into production. The principal players include Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Preston Foster, Paulette Goddard, Robert Preston, Akim Tamiroff, Lon Chaney, Jr., George Bancroft, Lynne Overman, and Regis Toomey. It goes without saying that there will be regiments of extras, including close to 1,000 Indians. Paramount publicists declare that Mr. DeMille has just delegated his associate director, Arthur H. Rosson, "to sign up a tribe."

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Paramount has purchased "The Duchess Rides High," an original stage play by C. Coates Webster as a vehicle for Fred MacMurray and Betty Field. . . . George Sanders will play one of the leading roles in "I Married a Nazi" . . . "The Baker's Wife," now in its second week at the World Theater, has broken every attendance record of the little film house since its inauguration, according to the management. . . . Ushers at the Center Theater now give a three-minute lecture to patrons visiting the exhibition of original "Pinocchio" drawings in the downstairs lounge.

Book Illustrations

A very large exhibition of German book illustrations of the eighteenth century is being shown at the Germanic Museum. Important specimens of fine bindings, beautiful illustrations, and ornate text decorations made by masters of the period are shown. The books have been lent by Philip Hofer, and Dr. Curt van Faber du Faur, whose library is now on loan to Harvard University.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON N. Y. Times*
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEns. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON." — Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7869. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
by NANCY HAMILTON and MORGAN LEWIS
with Eve Arden, Richard Kiyoda, Brenda Forbes
staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40 Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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at 1:55, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55 P.M.
& PARE LORENTZ'S THE CITY
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HILARIOUS FARCE
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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Commerce and Finance

Federal Economists Think Business Upturn to Start Soon

Business and Industry

Accumulation Of Gold Poses Hard Problem

(Editor's Note: The United States owns more than $18,000,000,000 in gold and is adding to that gigantic treasure hoard daily. What—if anything—should be done about it? This, the first of three articles, discusses the varied suggestions being made.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government today owns gold worth $18,220,064,959. This is about 63 per cent of the world's total monetary gold.

European and Asiatic countries needing cash to buy war supplies or other American products, or seeking a safe place for their treasure, are shipping more gold to this country at the rate of about $50,000,000 a week.

Up $2,000,000,000 in Year

During 1938 American imports of gold were more than $2,000,000,000. During 1939, largely as a result of war-frightened gold shipments, the United States added $3,132,000,000 to its hoard, creating the greatest concentration of the symbol of wealth in the history of the world.

Even if the treasuries of other countries should be drained of the gold they now possess, the avalanche probably will continue to flow toward the United States in the form of the more than a billion dollars worth of the precious metal mined annually.

What—if anything—to do with that rapidly increasing gold, hoard is providing Treasury, Federal Reserve Bank and private economists and fiscal experts with endless hours of figuring and pondering.

Gold itself is a yellow, non-corrosive, lustrous metal which can be hammered into jewelry, used to fill teeth, beaten into goldleaf, or spun into gold thread to ornament uniforms and regalia. Otherwise gold has little practical use.

Since practical use of the metal itself has such limited possibilities, the question of what if anything to do with the United States' accumulating pile of gold bars has split economists into two schools of thought.

Some See "Gold Working"

One group, including many of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank System's experts, contends that the country's gold is already "working" since it serves as the base for United States currency.

Ownership of that vast stock of gold, they contend, is an asset to the United States since it guarantees the nation's paper currency and provides a "nest-egg" of negotiable metal which might be sold or transferred to some other country if needed in the future.

The only problem ownership of so much gold creates, they assert, is in the administration of credit machinery, including the question of inflation.

The other school of economists considers the mounting gold pile a staggering nuisance which might become a distinct liability, and demands that some action be taken to reduce it or put it to work in some practical manner.

That side of the question has been stated by Howard J. Trueblood in reports of the Foreign Policy Association.

Increase Not Desirable

"This huge increase is unwanted," he wrote, "since it can serve no useful purpose to the United States; and has contributed to the maldistribution of world monetary reserves. Hence, there is general agreement that our excess stocks are at least a nuisance, and at worst a tangible danger to our monetary and credit structure, owing to their inflationary potentialities."

The economist who consider the gold an asset point out that from the dawn of history gold has been the world's cash and the stock now owned by the United States therefore has the exact value of that much cash.

During the nineteenth century an elaborate system of world exchange and credit—based on gold—was developed. No country mints gold coins now, but all issue paper currency which is "backed" or guaranteed by gold on deposit in their central banks or treasuries.

Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank authorities report that all the gold owned by the United States, except approximately $2,200,000,000, is "pledged" to cover outstanding paper currency and is therefore servin gits destined purpose.

Most of the actual gold, in addition, is kept in the Treasury or mints in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, only $5,523,000,000 being actually buried in reinforced concrete vaults at Fort Knox, Ky.

Airplane Passengers Up 69 P. C. in January

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported that the 17 domestic airlines carried 136,282 revenue passengers in January compared with 84,344 in January, 1939, an increase of 69.62 per cent.

Revenue miles flown during January totaled 7,271,154 compared with 5,453,093 in January, 1939, an increase of 33.34 per cent. Air express totaled 817,633 pounds compared with 57,982 in January, 1939, an increase of 41.46 per cent.

Treasury Borrowing Power Now Limited To $2,471,334,975

WASHINGTON (AP)—A monthly recapitulation by the Treasury showed that on February 29 the Treasury had $2,471,334,975 of its original $45,000,000,000 borrowing authority left to use.

On February 29, the Treasury's outstanding obligations, including future accruals of value on baby bonds, totaled $42,528,665,025.

President Roosevelt's budget message last January said that the debt limit would not be exceeded by July 1, 1941, if his budget recommendations were adopted and $460,000,000 of additional taxes were levied. Congress has not acted on his tax recommendations, but has reduced some of the proposed appropriations.

Roosevelt's Advisers See Business Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's economic advisers, it was learned authoritatively, now feel that the economic stage is set for a new, but, gradual, upturn of business.

One of the Chief Executive's regular consultants said he looked for the rise to begin in April.

The Federal economists, who blame the sharp curtailment of production since December upon factory output outracing consumption, now believe that production and consumption are once more in balance. Therefore, they argue, factories are no longer warranted in curtailing output. This situation is supposed to give the war export and other business-stimulating factors a chance to turn trade indices upward.

In figures, these men calculate by the Federal Reserve Board's monthly index of production. The index reached a record high of 128 in December, and is expected by the federal experts to touch bottom at 105 in April. From that point they are counting on a rise to 115 by the last quarter of 1940.

The economists said, however, that there was one important chance of their calculations going awry. During last fall's intensive factory production, vast reserves or inventories of finished or semi-finished goods were piled up in warehouses. These excess stocks have been reduced slightly since the decline in production, but are still large.

This spring, manufacturers will face the choice of using up more of these stocks or of keeping them in reserve and producing more new goods. The economists are banking on the latter, but exercise of the first choice might invalidate their predictions of a business upturn.

The reasons they give for assuming that inventories will be kept large are the need in the present uncertain war-world of larger stocks of goods to meet emergency orders, and a confidence that consumer purchasing will rise fast enough to keep the stocks from getting unwieldy.

An emissary of the President tried this theory out a few days ago upon a number of important businessmen in New York, and returned with word that the business group agreed with his assumption.

Whenever the upturn occurs, administration leaders admit that the recent decline was worse than expected when President Roosevelt drafted his budget last December.

This fact has causd a few observers to speculate on the possibility of the administration sponsoring a new spending program, such as was used in 1938, in an effort to re-stimulate business.

With Congress in a strong economy mood, however, the President's advisers indicated that a spending program was virtually the farthest thing from their thoughts.

Financing Firms Plan to Merge

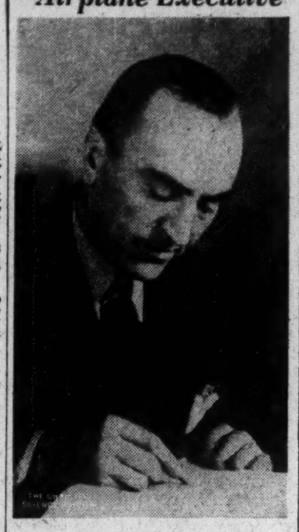
SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Plans to merge the Morris Finance Company with the Associates Investment Company to form a $78,000,000 firm handling all types of consumer financing have been announced.

E. M. Morris, President of both companies, said the Morris Company has done general financing while the associates company is one of the larger independent automobile financing companies.

Am. Steel Reaffirmed Prices

CLEVELAND (AP)—American Steel & Wire Co. reaffirmed present base prices on hot rolled rods and commodity and cold rolled strip for second quarter delivery. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., another U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary, reaffirmed present steel prices.

Airplane Executive



Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker
President and General Manager of the Eastern Air Lines.

Eastern Air Lines Earnings More Than Doubled Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Eastern Air Lines in 1939 amounted to $883,824, after provisions of $678,128 for depreciation and amortization and $230,000 for estimated Federal income and excess profits taxes, according to the company's annual financial statement made public by Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager. This was equivalent to $2.06 a share and compared with 85 cents per share for 1938.

Captain Rickenbacker pointed out that a profit was earned during each month of the year for the first time in the history of the company.

Passenger revenue totaled $5,523,949 for the year, an increase of 42.9 per cent over 1938. Mail revenue amounted to $1,733,540, a 14.5 per cent gain over 1938. A total of 231,215 revenue passengers was carried, representing an increase of 42.5 per cent over the previous year. Revenue passenger miles flown totaled 102,904,292, a 44.2 per cent gain.

Air express revenue amounted to $212,728, a 31.6 per cent increase, air express pounds totaled 943,346, an increase of 25 per cent; total revenue airplane miles flown were 11,000,167, an increase of 32.9 per cent compared with 1938.

Your Income Tax

No. 30

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the Internal Revenue Code, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report to the commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments of fixed or determinable income to another in any calendar year of $1,000 or more on Form 1,099. If the recipient is married, and is a citizen or resident of the United States, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $2,500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Domestic and residential foreign corporations are required to make a separate report, Form 1,099, of dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen, or resident of the United States; resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during the calendar year 1939.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1939 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file annual returns of information on Form 1,100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which the total amount of either the purchases or sales of securities or commodities, or the total market value of the securities exchanged, is $25,000 or more during the calendar year 1939 and each subsequent calendar year, with certain exceptions. A separate Form 1,100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Utilities Planning Issues Totaling Over $77,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Over $77,000,000 of new security offerings by nearby utilities are being planned, a check-up revealed.

New York State Electric & Gas Corp., it was said, has taken steps to refund with 3½ or 3¾ per cent bonds the $20,384,500 of outstanding first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due 1960 and 1980, and to sell 35,000 shares of preferred stock. Proceeds of around $3,500,000 are anticipated from the sale of the preferred, and these would be used to finance property additions and improvements.

New Jersey Power & Light Co., it was reported, plans to file shortly with the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners a proposal for sale of $11,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds, some preferred stock and promissory notes to be sold to banks. Proceeds would go toward redemption at 105 of $13,920,000 of the company's first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due 1960.

Sale of $39,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and $3,225,000 of promissory notes by Jersey Central Power & Light Co. to refund $10,225,000 of 5 per cent, Series "B," first mortgage bonds, due 1947, and $32,000,000 of first mortgage 4½ per cent, Series "C," bonds, due 1961, awaits decision by the Securiites & Exchange Commission whether the company is a holding company subsidiary.

Syndicate Offers $17,700,000 Chicago Road 3¼ P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public $17,700,000 of Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series A, due on March 1, 1970. The bonds will be priced at 101½, to yield 3.17 per cent to maturity.

The offering is part of an issue of $20,000,000. The remaining $2,300,000 will be sold by the company at 99½ directly to the United States Steel Corporation and the Carnegie Pension Fund. The underwriters purchased the $17,700,000 of bonds from the company at 99½. The railway company is controlled by United States Steel.

The proceeds from the sale of the entire issue, amounting to $19,900,000 exclusive of accrued interest, together with funds from the company's treasury, will be used to pay at maturity or before $10,000,000 of the company's 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due on May 1, 1941, and to redeem at 110 on or before June 1 next $9,000,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds issued by the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company.

The offering is to be made subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bonds are considered legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

In addition to Morgan Stanley & Co., which are underwriting $3,000,000 of the issue, the other underwriters and their participation, according to the prospectus, are as follows:

Name	Amount
A. C. Allyn & Co.	$200,000
Bacon, Whipple & Co.	200,000
Bartlett Knight & Co.	100,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.	350,000
Blair, Bonner & Co.	200,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	500,000
Central Republic Company	350,000
Paul H. Davis & Co.	100,000
Dillon, Read & Co.	1,350,000
Estabrook & Co.	300,000
Farwell, Chapman & Co.	100,000
The First Boston Corp.	1,000,000
First of Michigan Corp.	200,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	400,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	500,000
Harriman, Ripley & Co.	1,000,000
Harris, Hall & Co.	400,000
W. E. Hutton & Co.	250,000
Indianapolis B and Share Corp.	100,000
The Illinois Company of Chicago	150,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	500,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	1,250,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	500,000
Lazard Freres & Co.	500,000
Lee Higginson Corp.	500,000
Lehman Brothers	500,000
Mellon Securities Corp.	750,000
P. S. Moseley & Co.	200,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	300,000
Smith, Barney & Co.	1,000,000
Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.	200,000
Union Securities Corp.	400,000
White, Weld & Co.	350,000
	$14,700,000

Bank Loans Rise In Feb. 28 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $8,000,000 to $4,324,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 28.

The Federal Reserve Board said, however, that $6,000,000 of the increase occurred in New York City alone.

Freight Carloadings Up 6.6 P. C. in Week; 6.7 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 634,410 cars of revenue freight were loaned during the week ended March 2.

This was an increase of 39,378 cars, or 6.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 39,986, or 6.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 81,518, or 14.7 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loading as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	256,124	21,809	22,928
Less-than-carlot merchandise	149,550	13,642	†3,853
Coal	129,904	5,203	4,877
Grain and grain products	35,323	4,100	2,982
Livestock	11,131	363	1,495
Forest Products	22,249	2,123	7,841
Ore	10,078	382	1,099
Coke	10,031	162	2,617

†Decrease.

Treasury Offers Note Exchange On June 15 Maturity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that holders of $738,428,400 worth of 1½ per cent Treasury notes maturing June 15 can exchange the old securities for equivalent amounts of ¾ of one per cent, five-year Treasury notes.

The Treasury also faces the task of refunding $353,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent Treasury bonds which have been called for redemption June 15 but details of this refunding have not been decided.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Accounts opened on or before Mar. 10 earn full month's dividend. Federally insured up to $5,000.

DIVIDEND EARNING DAYS * NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3½% 19 Milk St., Boston HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Investment and Management of Property

Agent * Trustee * Guardian * Executor

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$20,000,000
(of which $17,700,000 are publicly offered)

Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 3¼% BONDS, SERIES A

Dated March 1, 1940 — *Due March 1, 1970*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000 registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and authorized multiples of $10,000. Coupon and Registered Bonds interchangeable.

Cumulative semi-annual sinking fund of $100,000 to be applied to the purchase or redemption of First Mortgage 3¼% Bonds, Series A, and calculated to retire at least $9,000,000 principal amount thereof by maturity.

Redeemable at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part, at any time upon 45 days' notice at the following prices: to and including March 1, 1945, at 106%; thereafter, to and including March 1, 1950, at 105%; thereafter, to and including March 1, 1954, at 104%; thereafter, to and including March 1, 1958, at 103%; thereafter, to and including March 1, 1962, at 102%; thereafter, to and including March 1, 1966, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%; in each case together with accrued interest.

The issue and sale of these Bonds is subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the opinion of counsel these Bonds under existing statutes will be upon issuance legal investments for Savings Banks in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company has summarized as follows its letter dated March 5, 1940, describing this issue. The entire letter with Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company, all of the capital stock of which is owned by United States Steel Corporation, is known as the "Chicago Outer Belt Line" and owns 152 miles of main line road circling the City of Chicago, from Waukegan, Ill., to Gary, Ind., and South Chicago, Ill., and Porter, Ind. It provides rail service for industries in the Chicago area. Between its termini it connects with every line of railroad entering Chicago thereby providing facilities for road to road transfer.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of the Bonds ($19,900,000 exclusive of accrued interest), together with funds from the Company's treasury to pay accrued interest, will be used to retire all the presently outstanding mortgage bonds of the Company and to satisfy the mortgages securing them, as follows: (a) for the payment at or before maturity of $10,000,000 principal amount of Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company 5% First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1941, and (b) for the redemption of $9,000,000 principal amount of 4½% First Mortgage Bonds issued by Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, on or before June 1, 1940, at 110% of the principal amount thereof.*

EARNINGS *The following summary has been prepared by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. from the Statement of Income of the Company and predecessors for the years 1930 to 1939, inclusive, (Exhibit B attached to the Offering Circular), and is subject to the notes forming an integral part of that statement:*

Calendar Year	Total Operating Revenues	Net Railway Operating Revenues	Income Available for Fixed Charges	Fixed Charges	Net Income
1930	$21,807,429	$1,814,535	$2,450,702	$1,041,445	$1,409,257
1931	13,341,878	346,936*	115,639	1,031,265	915,626*
1932	7,762,242	1,020,588*	588,223*	1,012,840	1,601,063*
1933	9,985,193	924,896	1,357,670	1,001,222	356,448
1934	10,289,152	602,179	994,151	985,653	8,498
1935	14,202,770	2,720,060	2,929,174	974,048	1,955,126
1936	19,119,317	3,783,290	3,918,668	973,878	2,944,790
1937	21,340,187	3,552,171	3,620,976	996,768	2,624,208
1938	12,079,176	1,230,554	1,270,102	1,008,324	261,778
1939	18,148,238	3,315,466	3,330,401	978,348	2,352,053

* Indicates deficit.

SECURITY *Upon release of the Company's two existing mortgages, to be obtained on delivery of these Bonds, the Indenture securing these Bonds will, in the opinion of the Company's counsel, be a first lien (subject to liens for taxes and assessments not yet due or being contested in good faith) upon (1) all physical property now owned by the Company (except 434 acres of non-carrier real property described in the Indenture), and (2) all equipment now owned by the Company and the Company's interest in equipment now leased to it under equipment trust arrangements. The mortgage lien, as well as the provisions (with certain exceptions stated in the Offering Circular) of the Indenture, may be modified by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding Bonds affected.*

Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Company has agreed to sell to Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and the latter has agreed to purchase from the Company $17,700,000 principal amount of Bonds at 99½% plus accrued interest to the date of delivery. 33 investment banking houses have agreed severally with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated to sub-underwrite $14,700,000 principal amount of Bonds.

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated March 7, 1940, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 101½% and Accrued Interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued and accepted by Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed of (a) all legal proceedings in connection with their issue and sale and (b) the order or orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing their issue and sale; and subject further to the condition that such order or orders shall have taken effect on or prior to April 15, 1940. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary or definitive form will be made at 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., against payment therefor in New York funds.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the Bonds by attempting to stabilize the price thereof, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated reserves the right, for the accounts of itself and the Sub-underwriters, to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, for either long or short account. This statement is not an assurance that the price of the Bonds will be stabilized, or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

HARRIS, HALL & COMPANY (Incorporated) — GLORE, FORGAN & CO. — CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

A. G. BECKER & CO. Incorporated — BLAIR, BONNER & COMPANY

March 7, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	855,030
1940 volume to date	32,217,555
1939 volume to date	42,740,277

Stocks Lose Rising Power; Trend Uneven

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The rallying tide slowed somewhat in today's stock market but many leaders continued to edge upward.

Early gains of fractions to a point were reduced or cancelled later by profit taking, with volume dwindling. Near the final hour prices were slightly mixed. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Recent narrowness of trends, brokers said, inspired some traders to cash in at the start on the idea the swing might be short-lived. Speculative sentiment, at the same time, was believed to have improved as the result of a clackening of the business downcurve and hopes national politics and European war purchases would take a turn for the better.

There was an assortment of new 1940 highs among shares. These included United Drug, National Tea, du Pont, American Telephone, Glenn Martin and Eastern Air Lines.

FFavorable share performers were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Loft, Dow Chemical, N. Y. Central and Standard Oil of N. J.

In the curb support was accorded Consolidated Gas & Electric of Baltimore, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric Bond & Share.

Reports of strong mediation efforts to settle northern European hostilities brought a sharp rise in the foreign dollar division of the bond market toward the last hour today.

Gains of 1 to more than 4 points were registered by: Norway 6s; Finland 6s; Denmark 4½s and 6s; Helsingfors 6½s; and Hungary 4½s.

Moderate gains in the stock market tended to lift many issues in the corporate division.

Small corporate gainers included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, International Teleghone 5s, Studebaker 6s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," and Illinois Central 4¾s.

A little lower were American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

United States Governments, in light dealings, showed gains ranging to 17-32nds of a point.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Art Metal works	15c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 14
Pitts Pl Glass	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 9
Accumulated				
Am Cap Cp $8 pf	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Cn Dy Gds, 7% pf	$2.50	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
I P Co. Lt 7% pf	$1.50	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Initial				
Am Cyanamid 5% pf 2d ser	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Interim				
Stand Chem Co	50c	Apr.	15	Mar. 15
Irregular				
Amer Business Credit "A"	10c	Mar.	29	Mar. 15
Art Metal Wks	15c	Mar.	21	Mar. 14
Davega Stores	25c	Mar.	25	Mar. 16
Formica Insul Co	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Gen Time Inst	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Nat Cylin Gas	20c	Mar.	29	Mar. 18
N Y Transit Co	25c	Apr.	15	Mar. 21
Victor Ch Wks cap	30c	Mar.	30	Mar. 20
Resumed				
Nat Candy Co	25c	Apr.	1	Mar. 11
Regular				
Am Agr Chem	30c	Mar.	30	Mar. 16
Am Alliance Ins Co	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Am Cyanamid Co, "A & B"	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do "A & B" pf 1st ser.	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Am Snuff Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am Snuff pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am St Utilities Corp 5½% pf	68¾c	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Bur Add Mach	10c	..	June 5	Apr. 27
Calhoun Mills	$1	..	Feb. 29	Feb. 23
Carrs&Gen Cor	2½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chic Pneu Tool pr pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Chi Pn Tool $3 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cit Wat Co (Wash. Pa.) 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Climax Molybden	50c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 16
Cohen (D) & Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Comw W & L $7 pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Cons Rec Sts 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Devaga Stores pf	31¼c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Dav-Bout 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Durlee Fr (BMC) pf	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Eagle Pr Ld pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ecuadorian C Ltd	3c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Fed Li & Trac	$1	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Food Mach Corp	25c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Gen Am Inv pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	Mar. 20
Great Am Ins Co	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Greenwich Water System, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Greyh'nd Cor pr	13¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Guaranty Trust Co	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Holland Furnace	50c	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Homestake Min	37½c	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Houston Oil Field Material pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Illum Shares A	50c	Apr.	1	Mar. 9
Joplin WW 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Keyst Cust Fd S-1	66c	S	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Do S-3	13c	S	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Lehman Corp	20c	..	Apr. 5	Mar. 22
Liberty L Corp A	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do B	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do pf $3.50	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Mansfield T & R	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 9
Do 6% pf	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Marine Midland Cp	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Marion Reserve Power $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Marion Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Moneta Pore Mines, Ltd	2c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Mutual Telephone Co (Hawaii)	20c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Nat Candy 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
New Jersey Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Niagara Falls Smelting & refining Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Ohio P S 7% pf. $8 1	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf.	50c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf.	41 2-3c	M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Peoria Water Works 7% pf.	1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Rensselaer County B & Trust Co.	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Richmond Water Wks Corp 6% pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Riverside Silk M. A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Rochester Tel Corp 6½% 1st pf.	1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Russell Indust (old)	$2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Do pf. (old)	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Schenley Dist 5½% cum pf.	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Selected Indus	$5.50 pr.		$1.37½	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15
South Pittsburgh Water Co 6% pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Starrett (L S)	50c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Do 6% pf.	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Sun Life Assurance (Can)	$3.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Twin State G E 7% pr in.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
U. S. Gypsum Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
U. S Rubber 1st pf	$2	..	Mar. 22	Mar. 8
West Penn El A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Western Groc, Ltd	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Westmoreland Water Co $6 pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Wichita Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	3	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ¾
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	M'r 6
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	5	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	M'r 6
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	50⅜	49⅜	49⅜	
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	37	6¼	6	6¼	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
12⅜	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11	10½	10½	
14⅜	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	2	2⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
107⅜	91⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅜
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	*4	176½	176	176½	+1½
14	12⅜	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 2
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	1	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	13	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 5
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	6	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	15	15	15	Feb29
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	54⅜	55	M'r 6
21	19½	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
50¼	41⅜	Am Airlines	21	51¼	49½	51¼	+1⅝
11½	10½	Am Bank Note	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	8⅛	Am Bosch	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
116⅛	112	Am Can (4)	6	115	114⅞	115	
176⅛	171	Am Can pf (7)	3	172	172	172	—1½
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	7	27	26¾	27	— ⅜
51⅜	42	Am Car pf	5	45¾	45	45¼	
23⅛	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20½	20½	20½	M'r 6
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	106	106	106	M'r 5
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137¼	137¼	137¼	M'r 1
9	6	AmColtype(¼e)	33	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅝	Am Com Alco	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ½
3⅛	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24½	18	Am&FS6pf(.30k)	2	19	19	19	M'r 6
28¼	21⅝	Am&FS7pf(.35k)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	5	31	31	31	
6⅛	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L p $ (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	59¼	59	59	— ¼
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	29	29	29	M'r 5
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	M'r 5
22⅜	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ¼
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	60	59	59	— ¾
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	M'r 6
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3½	Am Power & Lt	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	2	53½	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	8	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	28	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	69	69	69	
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅛	10½	10½	M'r 6
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	10	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	— ⅛
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	6	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	13	13	13	M'r 6
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 5
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	21½	21⅛	21⅜	M'r 6
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	92	91	91	
16¼	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
173⅛	167¾	Am T & T (9)	26	173¾	173⅛	173¾	+ ⅞
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87¼	87¼	87¼	+1¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	90	89½	90	+1
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	M'r 6
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	— ¼
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¾k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	34	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
38½	35⅛	Anacon W & C	4	36½	36½	36½	M'r 4
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	8	22½	22	22½	+1⅛
15	⅞	Andes Cop (⅛e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
27⅛	25⅜	A P W Paper	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35¼	35	35¼	M'r 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	38	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
55½	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	11	56⅛	55½	56	+1
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	40	40	40	
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
9	7⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	M'r 6
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	72	72	72	M'r 6
44	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	44	44	44	M'r 2
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	17	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	9	53	51⅞	53	M'r 6
23½	17⅞	Atl Coast Line	4	18⅞	18½	18¾	M'r 6
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 1
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108½	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
9½	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	13	9	9	9	— ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	72	71½	72	+1¼
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	4	4	4	
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛

B

18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	12	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
14⅞	11¼	Bangor & Ar	3	11⅛	11¼	11½	M'r 6
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¾
8¾	7½	Barker Br (¾g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'r 1
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	7	11¼	11	11⅛	
31⅞	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'r 6
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ½
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'r 6
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 6
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
34	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	92	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅝
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	M'r 5
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅜
73¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	36	78¾	78	78¼	+ ⅛
20¾	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	119⅛	119	119	+ ½
34½	27	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	29	29	29	
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 4
11⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	7	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	M'r 6
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	8	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	21	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 6
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	*3	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ¼
22¾	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	32	22	21	22	+1⅛
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	M'r 5
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
2⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
75	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	4	74	73½	73½	—1⅞
18	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	46	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	35	21½	21¼	21⅜	
91	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	91½	91	91	
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	25	59	58¼	59	+1
25½	20⅞	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅓e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 5
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	13	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	8	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Budd Mfg	12	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	25½	25½	25½	
32⅞	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	33	32⅞	33	+ ½
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	9	12	11⅞	12	
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 6
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	7	6⅞	7	
22¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
15½	13½	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	5	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CalishanZ-Lead	6	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	116	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
40½	37¾	Can Mills(2½g)	1	39	39	39	+1¼
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27	23	Carpent (½e)	*3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	68½	68¼	68¼	M'r 6
56½	47⅛	Catepil Tr (2)	18	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ¼
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	13	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
24⅜	21⅜	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
2⅜	2¼	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¼	4¼	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4¼	4½	M'r 6
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(⅛g)	8	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
5⅞	5½	Century R M	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	10	39	38	39	+1⅛
7⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb29
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'r 6

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22¾	15	Checker Cab	3	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	*15	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅜
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'r 1
4¾	4¼	Chess Corp	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 5
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	8	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 2
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
		Chi M St P&P	3	⅄	⅄	⅄	⅄
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
14¾	12½	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	2	35	34¾	34¾	
35⅞	33¾	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 2
50	46	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 1
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	M'r 1
⅝	⅛	C R I

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Two Utilities Told to Heed Holding Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has served notice on two utility systems that they must meet the integration requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The systems notified were those of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, headed by Wendell L. Willkie, with $1,213,000,000 in assets, and Standard Power & Light Corporation, with $1,088,000,000 in assets.

Notices to these two left only two others of the nine originally listed for action under the "death sentence" clause of the Act to be called before the commission for integration proceedings.

Commonwealth and Standard Power were given until April 16 to reply to the commission's allegation that they appeared to comprise more than one integrated utility system. Hearings were set tentatively for May 6.

Commonwealth & Southern, which has general headquarters in New York, controls electric companies operating in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In addition it controls gas companies operating in seven of those states.

Standard Power & Light controls electric companies operating in 19 states and gas companies in eight of those. Its headquarters are in Jersey City, N. J., and New York.

The operating subsidiaries are in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The corporation also has a gas company in West Virginia.

Johns-Manville 1939 Net Is $4.28 Share; $1.09 in '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp., maker of asbestos products and general building materials, for the year 1939 reported consolidated net profit of $4,164,719 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.28 a common share.

This compared with net profit of $1,455,302 or $1.09 a common share in 1938.

Reviewing the year Lewis H. Brown, President, saw the fast industrial activity last fall caused by domestic price anxiety, rather than foreign war orders.

"As soon as the war started, prices rose sharply and suddenly," Mr. Brown said, commenting on general business. "This caused an upsurge in new orders placed, not by the warring nations, but by American industries anxious to buy at the old prices or before prices rose still higher.

"It was essentially in the nature of an inventory boom and production rose to an all-time peak in December, 1939.

"When it became evident that the nature of the war, as it had developed, was not of a kind that consumed materials on a scale comparable with the first World War, it was apparent that the price rise had gone too far. As a result new orders declined abruptly and industry today is working on backlogs of orders that are, however, not being renewed to an extent comparable with the period of September-October 1939."

Principal Johns-Manville domestic plants are in New Jersey, New York, Virginia, New Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, California and Louisiana.

Comm. Edison Stock Offered at $32.38

NEW YORK (AP)—Dillon, Read & Co. headed a syndicate which today publicly offered 200,000 shares of Commonwealth Edison Co. stock at $32.38 a share, recent closing price on the New York Stock Exchange.

The shares were acquired by the syndicate through conversion of Commonwealth Edison debentures which were originally held by a Chicago bank.

Retail Food Prices Rise 1.3 P. C. During Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food prices increased 1.3 per cent between Jan. 16 and Feb. 13, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

"This rise was due to advances for eggs, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and dairy products, reversing the usual seasonal movement for these items," the report said. "In addition, costs of flour and white bread continued to advance."

Prices rose in all of the 51 cities surveyed except Dallas, Mobile and Kansas City, where sharp reductions in meat prices resulted in slight declines in the average for all goods.

Issue Application Withdrawn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has permitted Philadelphia Electric Company to withdraw an application with respect to the sale of $10,000,000 of serial 2¾ per cent promissory notes and 50,000 shares of $4.25 preferred stock. Philadelphia Electric is a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company.

Basic Dolomite, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Basic Dolomite, Inc., reported 1939 net earnings of $320,399, after all charges. This was equivalent to 91 cents a common share and compared with a net of $36,857 or 10 cents a share in 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '41	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 3¼s '45-43	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 3¼s '46-'4 4reg	110.12	110.12	110.12
1 4s '54-44	114.24	114.24	114.24
25 2¾s '67-45	109.17	109.17	109.17
1 3¼s '49-46	111.20	111.20	111.20
1 4¼s '52-47	120.15	120.15	120.15
11 2½s '52-50	106.20	106.16	106.16
25 2¾s '54-51	108.1	108	108.1
13 2¾s '60-55	108.21	108.15	108.51
7 2¾s '65-60	107.4	106.28	107

Home Owners Loan

6 2¼s '44-41	104.25	104.25	104.25
1 1½s '47-45	101.31	101.31	101.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s'47	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	85¾	85½	85½
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s'49	70½	70½	70½
4 Allegh Val 4s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Am. & For P 5s 2030	61	60½	60½
1 AmIOChem 5½s'49	104	104	104
13 Am Int 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Am T&T 3½s'43			
	108. 9-32	108 3-32	108 3-32
45 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
17 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
5 Am W W & E 6s'75	108⅝	108½	108½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	107	107
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	46	46	46
6 Arm Del 4s '57	101½	100¾	100¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 AT&SF 4s '95	104	103⅞	104
21 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF T Sf 1 4s'58	109½	106½	109½
2 A C Line cit 4s '52	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 A C Line 5s '45	70½	70½	70½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39	39	39
1 Atl Cu & WI 5s '59	69	69	69
3 AubAutocv4¼s'sf 39	53	52½	53
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	68½	68⅜	68½
21 B&O '65 Ast	26⅝	26⅜	26½
8 B&O '95 cit	30¼	30	30¼
2 B&O 2000 D st	26½	26	26½
12 B&O cv 4½s'60ct	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
24 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66½	66½
20 B&O PLE &WW 4s '41	56	56	56
1 B&O S W 5s '50	48	48	48
1 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	58	58	58
10 Bang & Ar-cv 4s'51 st	57½	57	3/57½
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96	96	96
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	113¾	113¾	113¾
16 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
30 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¼	108	108¼
18 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101¼	101⅛	101¼
19 Boston&Me 5s '57	46½	46½	46½
15 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	46½	45¾	46¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	9½	9½	9½
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	92	92	92
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	76¼	75¾	76¼
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101¾	101¾	101⅞
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	88	87½	88
6 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s '41	86½	84	86½
10 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s '41 st	46	46	46
3 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97½	97	97
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57ct	38	38	38
1 Bush Term 5s '53	43	41¾	43
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	57½	57½	57½
15 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	81	80½	80½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101	101
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98¾	98¼	98¼
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96½	95¾	95¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	97	97
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96½	96	96
14 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	109½	110
1 Can Pac 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	82½	82½	82½
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	86½	86½	86½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
18 Can Pac 4s perp	66	65½	66
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	2½	2½	2½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 CenPThruSh L 4s '54	64	64	64
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17	17
1 Certain-td 1¼s '48	79¼	78½	79¼
2 ChampP&F(38)4¾s50	104	104	104
4 C&O 4½s '92	122	122	122
2 C&O 3½s '96D	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
17 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¾	98½	98½
6 C&O rfg 3½s '97F	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 FC&O Potts crk 4s '46	109	109	109
13 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14½	14¾	14½
14 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86⅜	86	86
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89½	89½	89¾
31 CB&Q 4s 'Ill2'49	99¾	99½	99¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¼	94½	94½
2 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	118	118	118
36 Chic G West 4s '59	28	27½	27½
3 Chi I&L 6s '47	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Chi I & L 4s 47	16	16	16
105 CMS& & Pac 5s 75	7½	7½	7½
14 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	2	1⅝	2
6 CM&StP 4½s 89C	25¾	25	25
1 CM&StP 4½s 89E	25	25	25
3 CM&StP gen 4s 89	24¼	24	24
15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	46½	45¾	46½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
23 CRI&P 4s 88	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 CRI&P rfg 4s34	6	5¾	6
4 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	48½	48¼	48¼
3 CTH&SE inc 5s60	51⅞	51¾	51¾
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
1 Sh & W Ind 4½s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Ct & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5s 43	55	55	55
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
11 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51¾	51	51¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 91	48	48	48
2 Clev Elec Ill 3⅜s 65	109	109	109
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87½	87	87
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77	76¾	76¾
2 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Col F&Is 5s 43	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Col F&I 5s 70	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Col & So 4½s 80	30½	30¼	30¼
11 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104	103¾	103¾
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104½
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	109⅝	110
26 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	127½	126¾	126¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108½	108½	108½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107¼	107⅛	107¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	107	107	107
2 Con Oil cv 3¼s 51	106½	105⅝	105⅝
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29½	29½	29½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	58½	58½
8 D & R G 4s '36	8¾	8½	8½
2 D & R G West 5s '55	2½	2⅜	2½
1 D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
5 D & R G West 5s '55 asd	2½	2½	2½
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	111	111	111
75 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107½	107½	107½
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¾	15
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14¾	14¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	56½	56	56
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23¼	23¼	23¼
12 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	19	19
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106	105⅞	106
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Francis Bug 6s '56	53	53	53
10 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	104¾	104¾
2 Goth Stlk Ho 5s 46	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 D	100⅝	100½	100½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	89½	89½	89½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108	108	108
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	74½	74	74
11 Hudson Coal 5s52A	33¾	33½	33¾
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s37	47⅞	47½	47½
21 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¾	15½	15½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46¼	46¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44	43¾	43¾
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48¼	48	48¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Indus Ryon 4½s 48	105	105	105
1 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Inter R Tr 6s 42	34½	34¼	34½
4 Interb RTr rfg&s66ct	74	73¾	73¾
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	86	86	86
2 Int Cit Motor sf 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	69½	69½	69½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Int Paper 6s 55	98¾	98¾	98⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12 Int T&Tel 4½s 52	40¾	40½	40⅝
21 Int T&T 5s 55	43	44¼	43
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s81	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 KCPitS & Mem 4s36	34¾	34¾	34¾
10 KCPitS & M 4s 36 ct	34	34	34
9 K C South 5s 50	68	67⅝	67⅝
1 K C Term 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Koppers Co 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48⅞	48¼	48¾
4 LE & West 2nd 5s '41	89	89	89
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36½	36½	36½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	52½	52½	52½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	15⅝	15½	15⅝
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	126	126	126
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
4 Loews 3½s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
35 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	89	89	89
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	125½	125½	125½
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128½	128½	128½
8 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	85	84¾	84¾
7 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86	86	86
1 Maine Cen 4s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	80	80	80
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80	80	80
10 Market St Ry 7s '40	74	71½	74
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	103½	104
11 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	22	21¾	22
2 M & StL 4s '96	1⅞	1⅞	2
11 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	2	1¾	2
6 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	58	58	58
6 MSP & SS Mar 5s '38	6¼	6	6¼
26 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
26 MSP & SS Mar cn 4s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
31 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	13¾	13½	13½
7 M-K-Tex a 5s '67	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	13	12½	12½
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12½	12½	12½
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18	18	18
106 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18⅜	18¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
12 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18½	18⅜	18½
26 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18½	18⅜	18½
59 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅝	18	18⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	18½	18	18½
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3 Mob & O Monte 5s '47	24	24	24
5 Mob & O 5s '38	39¼	39	39
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42	42¼
36 Nassau El 4s '51	89	85	89
24 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	52½	52½	52½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	106¾	107
3 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	36½	36¼	36¼
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126	125¾	126
1 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
14 NYCrfg 5s 2013	59	58½	58½
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝
14 NYC cv 4s '98	59	58⅝	59
6 NYC & HR 4s '42	92	91⅝	92
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76	75½	76
6 NYC L6 Sh 3½s '98	60	59½	59½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	58	58	58¼
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	81	81
5 NYCt&StL 5½s '74A	64¼	64	64¼
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55	54½	55
3 NY Dock Co 4s'51	52¼	52¼	52¼
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108½	108¼
9 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117½	117½	117½
17 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19	19
4 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	30	30	30
13 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3 NYNH&H 3½s '54	15	15	15
28 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7½	7¼	7½
4 NYO&W gen 4s '55	3¾	3¾	4
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 NY-SchW gen 5s '40	9	9	9
1 NY S&W 2d 5s '37	20½	20	20⅝
3 NY S&W Term 5s '43	57	55	57
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90¼	90¼	90½
13 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	10½	110½	110½
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	15½	14¾	15½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	122	122	122
25 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55¼	56
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
41	41	40½	41
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅛	108⅛	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s'67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅛	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ont Pr W Fnl 5s 43	104	104	104
21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	75	75	75
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112	111¾	112
15 Pan Co 6s 63	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	107½	107½	107½
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106½	106½	106½
21 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106½	106½	106½
13 Pen RR 4½s 60	107¾	107½	107¾
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89½	89½	89½
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67	66¾	67
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	58½	58½	58½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 PhilBal&W4½s'81D	107½	107½	107½
10 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8	8¼
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98	98	98
1 PCC & St L 4s '57 O	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 PittYoung&A5sB'62	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	72½	72¼	72½
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	73	73	73
2 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	72½	72½	72½
4 PostalTelCS5s'53	23½	23½	23½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84½	84½	84½
10 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Readg 4½s ser 1997A	70½	70½	70½
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
1 Republic Stl 5½s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Republic Stl 4½s '56	95	94¾	95
11 Republic Stl 4½s '56	95½	95½	95⅞
6 RevereCop&B 4¼s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	108½	108½	108½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	95	95	95
1 StLIH&S4sR&G '33	60¾	60¾	60¾
32 StLRM&SPac 5s '55st	57	56⅝	56⅝
3 St LSF 5s '50B	14½	14½	14½
22 St LSF 4s '50	12¼	12¼	12¼
24 St LSF 4s '50A	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 St LSF 4s '50A ct	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
5 St LSW rfg 5s '90	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 St LSW 1st 4s '89	57½	57½	57½
8 SaA & Pass 4s '43	58¼	58¼	58½
2 Schulco 6½s '46	30	30	30
3 Schulco 6½s '46B	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Sea AL 4s '50 st	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	4½	4½	4½
4 Sea-AlFla 6s '35Act	2½	2⅜	2⅜
4 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s64	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108	108	108
5 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104	103⅞	104
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
11 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99½	99½	99½
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	46	46	46
6 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45½	45½	45½
25 So Pac 4½s '69	45¾	45½	45¾
16 So Pac rfg 4s '55	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 So Pac cit 4s '49	46	45¾	46
25 So Pac 3¾s '46	52½	52¼	52½
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48½	48¾
1 South Ry 6½s '56	80½	80½	80¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	76¾	76¾	76¾
15 South Ry cn 5s '94	87½	87¼	87½
37 South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57¼	57½
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	22¾	22¾	22½
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106	105⅞	106
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105½	105½	105½
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	110⅝	110½	110⅝
10 TCI 4½s '61	128⅝	128⅛	128⅝
1 TRR A St L 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	107½	107½	107½
10 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	90¾	90	90
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68	68	68
37 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20¾	20¼	20¼
84 Third Ave 4s '60	60½	59½	60½
1 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	86	86	86
5 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	111¾	111¾	111¾
20 Union Oil 5½s '57	101½	101¼	101½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008

Drastic Labor Board Reform Voted by House Committee

Continued from Page 1

missed and new three-man Board substituted.

2. A new $10,000 a year independent Administrator would take over prosecuting activities of the board, leaving it only judicial activities and thereby separating its functions.

3. The "Garrison Amendment" would be adopted, ending Board authority where jurisdictional disputes exist between the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Board's power to intervene would also be curtailed where strong minority groups existed.

4. Courts would be given greater power to review the Board's decisions, and broad technical changes would be made in rules in handling cases further circumscribing Board's powers.

5. "Free speech amendment" —employers would be permitted to express their views to employees on labor questions (denied in certain instances by present Board).

6. Wipe out the present 30-man Economic Division, under Dr. David Saposs.

7. Where employees are ordered reinstated by the Board, such employees would be limited to six months' back pay instead of pay from the point of their discharge as at present; and such reinstatement would be prohibited altogether if such employees have engaged in strike violence.

Early Action Urged

Many changes are also proposed in the language of the Act, its definitions and other details, having for their general effect a reduction in the authority of the new Board.

"We think the situation imperatively needs immediate attention," declared Mr. Smith, offering the proposals.

Mr. Halleck called it a "moderate, fair approach to many of the solutions that have been asked."

In a 3,000-word explanatory statement accompanying the formal amendments the Committee majority at one point took up the difficult question of determining bargaining units.

"The Board is precluded from acting in these cases on its own motion," the report explained, "and it is permitted to act only upon application by an employer under specified circumstances, or upon application by a specified percentage of, or by a representative representing a specified percentage of, employees. When such an application is made the Board is required to hold a hearing."

At another point the statement explains that "the courts ought to be given more power than they now have under the present law to review the Board's findings of fact." Various amendments are introduced to bring this about.

The present Board's ruling that employees of farm co-operatives are not agricultural labor, and hence are under Board jurisdiction, which was affirmed by a Circuit Court of Appeals, is declared by the Committee to have "never" been "the intention of Congress" and a new definition of "agricultural labor" is inserted to exclude them.

Minority Report

As an answer to these recommendations of the majority, the two New Dealers of the Committee, Representatives Healey and Murdock, offer a five-page statement attacking the proposals.

"We believe that the proposed amendments, agreed upon by the majority of the Committee, are in fact emasculatory and threaten the principles, purposes and objectives of the Act," they state.

They proceed to discuss 12 specific amendments, finding themselves in tentative agreement with only two.

"We interpose no objection to placing in the statute the provision granting employers the right to petition for elections; provided it is not used as a device to defeat the purposes of the Act," they declare. Then going on to the proposed amendment of Lloyd K. Harrison, Dean of the Wisconsin University Law School, they continue:

"At the present stage of our deliberations we are inclined to favor the Garrison proposal for amendment to Section 9 of the Act, under which the Board would be relieved of the duty of determining the appropriate bargaining unit in cases in which two or more bona fide labor organizations are in substantial disagreement or conflict as to the unit. But we seriously doubt that the draft of the majority of the Committee accomplishes the purposes of the Garrison proposal."

For the most part, the minority report is a running commentary of objection to the proposals, charging they open loopholes and are unfair to the rights of labor.

"Collective Bargaining"

"We disagree with a proposed definition of the term 'collective bargaining' so drastically restrictive as to undermine the very foundation of the Act by specifically excluding most essential elements of genuine and effective collective bargaining."

They dub the amendment reorganizing the board as the "ripper amendment."

They conclude: "We cannot acquiesce in amendments which, under the guise of improvement, propose to sacrifice vital rights of labor guaranteed under this Act. We will continue to strive to ascertain and recommend genuine improvements in the Act or its administration but we cannot approve amendments whose predominant effect would be to eviscerate the Act and deprive labor of guarantees which are the fruits of many years of struggle and hardship."

Reaction to the Smith proposals was varied.

Mr. Smith said he "didn't know" how the Administration stood on the proposals although he conferred at length with President Roosevelt March 6. He emphasized that the Committee's work is not finished and that the present preliminary recommendations cover only the most pressing problems.

Although generally refusing to comment on the proposals, members of the Senate Labor Committee, which must ultimately pass on them, indicated the group would meet soon to consider its own recommendations for Wagner Act revision. The opinion was privately expressed by some members that the Smith recommendations went "to far."

Wagner Act Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP) —The 17 amendments to the Wagner Labor Act recommended to Congress today by a Special House Committee follow:

1. Abolish the present Labor Board and establish a new one of three members, with not more than two belonging to the same political party.

2. Separate the prosecuting and judicial functions of the Board and establish a new office of Administrator to handle many of the Board's present functions.

3. Permit the Board to function only as a judge, with the exception that it would continue to have the power to order a collective bargaining election.

4. Make mandatory the issuance of subpoenas for appearances at hearings upon request either of an employer, worker, or union.

5. Permit court review of Board decisions in representation cases.

6. Forbid the Board to initiate determination of collective bargaining units; only the employer or employees could request that action.

7. Once an election is held, forbid other elections in the same plant for one year.

8. Relax present prohibitions, to permit an employer to discuss labor situations with his workers, providing that discussion did not involve acts or threats of coercion, intimidation, or discrimination.

9. Apply the usual court rules of evidence to all Board procedure.

10. Provide that, in court review of any Board decision, the Board's finding would be conclusive if based on a preponderance of evidence and unless they were "clearly erroneous."

11. Revise the declaration of policy in the Wagner Act so that the Board would not be encouraged to "unionize" employees against their will.

12. Forbid the Board to reinstate any worker who wilfully engaged in violence or unlawful destruction or seizure of property.

13. Revise the definition of the phrase "bargain collectively" so that neither an employer nor a union would be compelled to reach an agreement or make counter proposals. (The Committee majority did not touch on the question of whether a signed contract was necessary to show good faith in collective bargaining.)

14. Provide that the intermediate report of a trial examiner become final, without any further Board action, unless one of the parties to the proceeding took exceptions to it in 20 days.

15. Exclude employees of farm co-operatives from the Act's application.

16. Forbid the Board to entertain any charge of a violation of the Wagner Act more than six months after the violation occurred and decree that back pay could not be awarded t oany worker for more than a six-month period.

17. Abolish the Economics Division, presently headed by David Saposs.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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LOVING home with attention, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

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NINE room house, garage, acre, all modern improvements, fruit. View Hudson, Mountains. Terms. Box 324, Marlborough, N. Y.

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N. Y. C.—Experienced organist desires position in Christian Science church; excellent references; willing also to substitute. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

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Tel. Wads. 3-1064 N. Y. C.

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Specialists in Air-Conditioning
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Introductory Price
Set of 3
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1-Qt., 1½-Qt., 2-Qt.
3 Covers to Fit, 59c
Seven other special items
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HOT CROSS BUNS
FRESH DAILY
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20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
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CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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We have everything for your Home and Office
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COAL—COKE—OIL
Try our Quality and Service
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Established 1900
MICHAELS
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Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
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Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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Leading Jewelers
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
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For Children's Apparel and Shoes it's the
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COAL and OIL
G. E. Headquarters
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Shoes for Women
JOHN ELION
115 STATE STREET
A Fitting Place to Buy Shoes
Home of Enna Jettick $5-$6

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For Easter
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Use Frankel's Modern Charge Account Services
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

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Desirable Merchandise
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STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171

Spring . . .
is only "One New Ensemble" away! Shop here for New Spring Clothes!

CONNECTICUT

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"blue coal"
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FUEL OILS
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43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Good Values Always at G. B. & H's"
A veritable fairyland is our showing of the new
Children's Dresses
Infants to 16 Years
Prices $1.00 to $2.98
Come in and see them

It's EASTER *at*
Sugenheimers
Distinctive Apparel and Accessories
64 BANK STREET

GIFTS for the Baby in Sterling from 75c up
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
American Fashion Centers are Featuring
Four-Way
Four-Piece Suits $19.95
FASHION FLOOR

LET US PROVE to you that we can wash your clothes clean and economically. Maids and washing machines cannot produce as satisfactory results.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Visit Our New Dress, Corset and Millinery Department
on the Second Floor
More space for more style than ever. Conveniently located in pleasant surroundings.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET PH. 4-4822
We are now fully stocked with large assortments of
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for the boy and the man of the family. And prices are no higher.

Maryland

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New York

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for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE, PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
We are now having Clearance Sales of SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, ETC.

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Is Spring
and Easter is just around the corner. Come in today and select your new Spring Clothes and Accessories from complete new stocks.
at McLean's

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Presenting—
BEAUTIFUL SPRING
Footwear Fashions
By
I. MILLER • CARLISLE
PEACOCK • VITALITY
FOOT SAVER • DR. LOCKE
Exclusive New Designs
"A Shoe for Every Occasion"
"A Fit for Every Foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

Spring Styles
Now Showing
"Exclusive But Not Expensive"
HANNAH CROWE
SIXTY EIGHT CHENANGO

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3823

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

HOBLIN'S
HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

RUGS—UPHOLSTERY
Shampooed—Repaired
Stored
Dealers in Orientals—Domestics—Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Company
Tel. Beverly 8661 2179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers
Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

Kenwood Blankets
Hostery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3283

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

AVON Products
Sold direct to you in your own home by
MRS. MINNIE G. NEW
45 Pondfield Road West Tel. 1258

BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600
Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-3 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE

Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.00
$1 Discount C.O.D
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDER STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F. H. A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans Li. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
A. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN'S SUITS
Custom Tailored $37.50 up
Tailoring we're proud of and you will be proud to wear
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
Opposite Hotel Statler
120 Delaware Avenue

CORTLAND

The Moderne Beauty Shop
PERMANENT WAVES
for
"EASTER"
Violet Marcussen Phone 256

Stephens
The House of Fashion
SPRING *peeps from every nook and corner of our shop*

OUR AIM *is to serve you graciously, with quality merchandise*
G. H. WILTSIE
DEPARTMENT STORE
CORTLAND, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Let Your CHILDREN
Swing into Spring
with smart new clothes
from
THE JACK & JILL SHOPPE
26 N. MAIN STREET 4007-R

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2767

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor
for Men and Women
302 East State Street
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

BIGELOW'S
Presents
Their Easter Parade of Fashions
Favorites in
Modish Coats, Suits and Dresses
Abrahamson Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

SHAGMOOR COATS
New spring styles $25 up
exclusive at
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
"Jamestown's Own Dept. Store"

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

NOW
Phoenix Vita-Bloom Hose
With garter security zone
For longer wear and less runs
LOCKWOOD'S
Jamestown, New York

A GOOD PLACE *to buy* GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting—Proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE COMPANY
19 N. Main St. Brooklyn Square

Spring Flowers
Help to make the home beautiful.
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. Phone 6888

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

GEORGE M. SHERRIE
199 Delaware Rd. Re. 7126
House Painting
Paper Hanging
Paper Furnished

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Avenue DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

Get That New Spring Suit at
Kenmore Haberdashery, Inc.
Suits $22.50 and $27.50
Topcoats $19.50 up
Made to Measure Clothes, $27.50 up
Perfect Fitting Guaranteed
Terms arranged
2874 DELAWARE AVE. OPEN EVENINGS

It Costs So Little to Look So Lovely in a
PARK TERRACE FROCK
$1.95 to $7.95
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Ave. Ri. 6522
Open Monday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO:
"EXPERT FITTING, QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
1955 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2427

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE. LARCH. 2460

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick baldwin-14
Baldwin 4767

NEW SPRING YARNS
Latest Books on Advanced Styles
You should start knitting now on Spring lighter weights and beautiful colors.
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
Louise Meyer, Prop.
94 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE BALDWIN

LEMB SHOP
Smart Apparel for Smart Women
Hosiery EXPERT CORSETIERE Lingerie
A. LEMB
113 No. Grand Ave. Ph. Baldwin 6329

BAY SHORE

Philco Refrigerators
6 cu. ft. — $87.50
Warranted for 5 years
Easy Terms
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

MILLICENT A. KALT
23 E. Main St., Bay Shore, L. I.
Smart Clothes
Beautiful Shoes

MOST PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

SOUTH SIDE BANK
INSURED
Acts in All Trust Capacities
77 E. Main Phone 30 Bay Shore, L. I.

THE NEW
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 East Main St., Bay Shore
Long Island's Most Modern Store for Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
(Continued)

William E. Fowler
Photographer
172 W. Main St. Bay Shore
Bay Shore, N. Y. 3129-J

PHONE 2469
JOE COHN
The Haberdasher and Clothier
Look for the Big Sign—
JOE COHN'S CLOTHES
Suits and Overcoats $10.00 and up
14 E. MAIN ST. BAY SHORE, L. I.

County Carpet Cleaning Co.
BOGOSIAN BROS., Prop.
Floor Covering—Linoleum—Domestic and Oriental Rugs
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storage
106 Main Street, Bay Shore
Phone Bay Shore 1578

BAY SHORE 1442
HENNING AGENCY
Real Estate and Insurance
91 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES, Inc.
4 West Main Street
Bay Shore—Long Island

Bay Shore Radio Service
Radios—Refrigerators—Washers
Sales Service—Easy Terms
62 W. Main St., Bay Shore
Phone Bay Shore 535

Benjamin's Service Station
Gasoline—Oil—Lubrication
Battery and Tire Service
Ph. 287, 331 East Main St., Bay Shore

BAY SHORE—Babylon

G. H. MAGEE
Socony Fuel Oils
21 LINCOLN STREET
Babylon 1160 Babylon, L. I.

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers — Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE
Brightwaters

BAY SHORE FEED CO.
Grass Seeds - Fertilizers - Lime
Chicken Feed - Dog Foods, etc.
Orinoco Drive - Brightwaters
Tel. Bay Shore 1527

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
B & S SERVICE
SUNRISE HIGHWAY and HOWELLS ROAD
Phone Bay Shore 1674 Brightwaters, N. Y
Cars called for and delivered

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

BAY SHORE
Smithtown Branch

Ford
Lincoln Zephyrs, Mercury and Ford —and accessories
GLAMORE MOTORS, Inc.
Smithtown Branch, L. I.
Phone Smithtown 1473

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

S O S
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Kate Hite's Tea Shop
Ice Cream and Soda Fountain
Eat in Pleasant Surroundings
BREAKFAST 15c Up
LUNCHEON 35c DINNER 65c
Orders placed for Ice Cream promptly delivered
Cedarhurst and Central Aves. Phone Cedar 6713

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 150th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Share in the Profits You Help to Create
LET US COVER with INSURANCE
FIRE AUTO LIABILITY
LIFE ANNUITIES
Thomas Maiphy Agency
40-18 MAIN STREET FL. 9-0898
Convert your Insurance Premium into an Investment.

We are Agents for all
EDISON BARGAIN CAMPAIGNS
MARCH—APRIL—MAY

G. E. Vacuum Cleaner	$62.50	Sp. $36.00
Proctor Iron	12.50	Sp. 1.95
Artistic Lamp	21.75	Sp. 2.95
	$96.75	$40.90

at $2.45 per month
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6656

FLUSHING—Whitestone

LET US PRINT
Your catalogue, newspaper (tabloid or standard size) or magazine. Church printing a specialty.
CHAPMAN PUBLICATIONS
12-14 150th Street Fl. 9-0935
WHITESTONE, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Step Out for Spring in
Florsheim Shoes $8.95
or Crosby Squares at $5.95
FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.
71-17 Austin St., Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

MARKWORDT'S
Greeting Cards, Gifts, Jewelry
LICENSED ELECTRICIAN
71-41 Austin St. BO. 8-6603

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

JOSEPH GRAU
—*Jeweler*—
Jewelry, Watch, Silverware Repairing—Engraving
71-13 Austin St. Bo. 8-1288

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

LATEST BOOKS
for RENT — for SALE
KEW BOOK SHOP
81-11 Lefferts Blvd.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let us call for your washing
Kew Gardens Laundry
81-07 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-2792

KOOPMANN'S
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

HATS as you like them
Custom Designed by
WALTER VAIL
87 NORTH MAIN STREET
Phone 436-M Freeport

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

COAL • COKE
FUEL OIL
GEORGE M. DENNIS
93 E. CLINTON AVE., ROOSEVELT
Phone Free 7112—4277-J

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Here's Big NEWS
You, too, can SAVE 4c in Glass Bottles on 2 quarts Grade A MILK
And can still see how much cream there is on your milk.
One Oak DAIRY
Producers and Distributors of all our own milk
TELEPHONE WESTBURY 25

HANAN'S
Yarns — Linens
Infant Wear
51 Main Street Hempstead 5975

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

RED STAR MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Front Street, Opposite Main
FREE DELIVERY

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
79-19 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Lamps and Tables
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 4-8879 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEENS
Retail Furrier
Showing
SPRING FUR STYLES
Silver Fox Jackets
Silver Fox and Kolinsky Scarfs
37-41 82ND STREET NE. 9-5525

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

CALL
RODERICK'S
for all RADIO REPAIRS
We guarantee all our work
87-19 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-5555

RED CROSS SHOES
Special Department for Children
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
Roosevelt Ave., Corner 83rd Street

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-8100

Dorothy Paton Studio
Unusual Frocks for Spring
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES $3.95 up
37-46 82ND STREET HA. 9-8839

EUNICE
Millinery Shops
Hats at Popular Prices
Corner Roosevelt Ave. and 83rd St.
37-26 JUNCTION BLVD.

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
89-76 165TH STREET
REPUBLIC 9-9146 JAMAICA

BOYS OUTFITTERS
BERKY'S
89-65 165 ST. JAMAICA

THE BON-TON
8971 165TH STREET
Misses and Women's Outer Apparel
Around the Corner From Valencia Theatre
Republic 9-8330

Natural Bridge Shoe Shop
Natural Bridge and Queen Quality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
89-63 164TH STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3324
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

SPRING APPAREL
for Boys and Girls
Juvenile Shoes —X-Ray Fitted
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

SPRING APPAREL *for Boys*
Knicker Suits for Boys from $10.95
Long Trouser Suits from $14.95
Hats—Furnishings—Sportswear
ADELSON'S
BOYS' *and* VARSITY SHOP
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 6827

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

ELIZABETH
Dresses $6.95 and $7.95
CAROLYN ALDER
Hats $1.95 to $5.95
Trixy Foundation Garments
22 BROADWAY LYN. 4689-R

D. AND J. LEVY
29 Atlantic Avenue
New Spring Assortments are here. Arrow Shirts and Neckwear, Interwoven Sox, Adam Hats, McGregor Sportwear, Reis Underwear.
TEL. LYN. 655-W

PATCHOGUE

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR IHC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. O. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

Keystona Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
NORMAN PAINT CO.
TWO STORES
220-23 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-1200
213-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-3565

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Rich. Hill 2-4001
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3333 Next to R.K.O.
Virginia 7-5656

J. J Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

A. ROLLBAND
ROOFING
SHINGLING
FURNACE WORK
Sheet Metal Work of every description
87-23 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-9220, 6221
Good Workmanship is the Best Reference

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6383

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
RICHMOND HILL 2-4223
Karlson's Flower Shop
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

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MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
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FOR EASTER
SPECIAL GIFT BOXES
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FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
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Phone Laurelton 8-9105

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Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
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Orders Called For and Delivered

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
183-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
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"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS, and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

INSURANCE
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Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
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Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
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Direct from Our Farm at
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A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models.
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

Exide BATTERIES
RAY AUTO ELECTRIC CORP.
Carburetors—Shock Absorbers
Windshield Wipers Speedometers
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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• Sheet Music
• Instruments
• Supplies
Radio-Phono Combinations
NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
587 Main St., next Loew's
Complete Repair Service on Pianos—Instruments—Phonos

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
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Stein-Bloch Clothes
Style—Fit—Durability
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
28 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BUY AT THE
RUBY LANE STORES
and save money.
Quality merchandise at consistently low prices
550 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators Gifts for the Home
610 Main Street NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8610

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St. New Rochelle

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
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MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
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MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds

363 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE 3187

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Place)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Rochelle Beauty Salon

Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 9-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
844 86th Street SH. 8-0677

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
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Where you will find as in the past the finest selection of
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3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

La Lorraine BEAUTY SALON
3 Items for $1.00 all week
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Telephone for Appointment CA 8-3898

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM — Weissglass — BUTTER and EGGS
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'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

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Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
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For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
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PHONE 1387

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MEATS and GROCERIES
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Telephone 433

PELHAM
GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
For Easter Greetings Send Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
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PELHAM 0350
A. ARCHIGIAN
INTERIOR DECORATION
UPHOLSTERING
Antiques Restored
Custom Made Slip Covers, Draperies
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
New Fabric Selections Modest Prices
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Very beautiful dresses in Prints
Navy and grey, sizes 12 to 20, also sizes for the larger woman. Suits, imported and domestic materials, sizes 12 to 18.
265 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Tel. 1470

Pelham Commission Shop
ANTIQUES
Bought and Sold
Furniture : Silver : China : Glass
Ralph J. Fierro, 262 Wolf's Lane Pelham 3940
MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.

The Pelham Delicatessen, Inc.
BAKERY
Springtime is salad time. We have many kinds. Prepared to take care of your parties. Domestic and imported groceries.
197 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Phone 2179

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Esso
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ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
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Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

BURGH & McHUGH
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Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

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• Dresses that speak for themselves
Queen Make Dresses Georgiana Frocks
Regular and half sizes. 3.95 to 7.95

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Native Expert on Oriental Rugs and Domestic
199 SPARKS AVENUE
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

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PERFUMES and CANDIES for Easter. Luncheonette
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INTERIOR DECORATING
Upholstering in all its branches
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TELEPHONE PELHAM 1836

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129-131 North Main Street Tel. 1090
Featuring

PAINTS and VARNISHES

W. T. GRANT CO.
Easter Candies
Toys and Novelties
108 North Main Street

Worsted-tex Clothes for Spring
$35.00—$40.00—$45.00
KNIT-TEX TOP COATS
$32.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Easter Is Early This Year, Mar. 24th

There's no need to tell you how appropriate flowers are for this great day; you'll want flowers, of course. An early order will assure you of a wide choice.
SALTFORD 18 CANNON ST. PHONE 538

THE FAD FOR PLAID
We're offering, for your approval, a splendid assortment of Coats, Jackets, Suits, Junior Fashions and Children's Fashions . . . all in interesting new PLAIDS!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Again... NASH
IT'S THAT NEW
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
333 MILL STREET
NASH—PACKARD—WILLYS

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
Esso Motor Oil
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure.

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THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
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Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

ROCHESTER

Edith Eaton
OF ROCHESTER
Easter Candies and Novelties

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Road

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Temple Bldg. Fourth Floor
NOTICE
ALBERT CASTELLANI
Is now part owner of
TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Formerly Frank & Schulz

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
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CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 8177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes Cleaners, etc.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday Through Friday

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

REAL ESTATE
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802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N. Y.

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

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Harwood Secretarial Service
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Public Stenographer
ARLENE C. SEIBERT
Harwood Bldg. Room 414
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Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

MARGARET TITCOMB
Clothes for Town and Country
This Spring a SUIT is important
$10.95 to $25.00
16 CHASE ROAD PHONE SCARS. 3142

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Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
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Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

ELSA ZUCKERT
38 Lawrence Avenue
Let Beauty Counselor help you with the perfect requirements of color and harmony to suit your individual need.
Call Scarsdale 3211 for a personalized home demonstration.

YOLAN'S
Easter Lingerie Needs
Full line of BARBIZON SLIPS and Nightgowns, Corsets, Brassieres and Stockings
YOLAN ELTON, Expert Corsetiere
Theatre Bldg. 80 Garth Road
Phone Scars. 5244

Sally Eller
Opposite Scarsdale Theatre
65 GARTH ROAD
Smart Dresses $7.95 to $22.95

Milady Corset Shop
Expert Graduate Corsetiere
BARBIZON, SEAMPRUFE and HANDMADE LINGERIE
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Attractively packed for Easter Gifts
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Gifts, Lamps, Bridge and House Accessories
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8 Harwood Court, Scarsdale, N. Y.
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All the Newest Books
Scarsdale Book Shop, Inc.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025

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60 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scars. 663
BPS Paints—NuEnamel

SCARSDALE ELECTRIC
offers
Edison's Newest Bargain
Vacuum, Lamp and Iron
12 Spencer Place Phone Scars. 905

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"Virginia Vom Saal"
Hats made to match your costume. Old hats remodelled to look like new. Smart Spring Hats from $1.95 up.
DEPOT PLACE PHONE SCARS. 4153

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
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Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Theatre Bldg. 80 Garth Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scars. 4115

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

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Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale White Plains
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Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars 1000—W P 8868

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Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . . . $6.50
For Men $6.75
420 STATE STREET

Essoheat
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
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128 JAY STREET

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Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

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Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
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New Spring Fashions
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear
Millinery Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
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At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires or oil checked
Redmond's Service Station
194 ERIE BOULEVARD

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Spring Topcoats from $18.50 to $40.00
Berg hats $3.85
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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35
THE CARL CO.
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We carry a full line of
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Quality Groceries

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Incorporated
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Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 to Warren and Onondaga Hotel

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

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Metered Service — Prompt Delivery
SYRACUSE OIL CO.
ALFRED M. CADY, President
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1399 Wolf St.

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
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European Hair Stylist
Permanent Waves
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Organ Available for Practice

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Spring Hats, Coats, Suits and Dresses
Arriving Daily
O'MALLEY'S
Hotel Syracuse

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Established 1914
Carry a complete line of kid and fabric gloves. Kid gloves repaired and cleaned
452 Broadway, Tel. Troy 7084

Come to Frears' Diamond Jubilee Celebration. "Long-to-be-remembered" values throughout the Store.
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Third and Fulton Streets, Troy

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
TEL. TROY 590

NEW YORK

TROY
(Continued)

MISS JANE M. BENNETT
Feyl's Hat Shop
31 FOURTH STREET
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
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Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies

Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Luggage Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

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Fire - Automobile - Compensation
Tel. 2-6569 Chapman Road
New Hartford, N. Y.

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A Store of Good Taste
is never so much appreciated as when the time comes to buy your
EASTER CLOTHES!
Empsall's

Price Tells—Quality Sells
at the
New Elkhorn Market and Bakery
We use the best to make the best.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

SMITH & PERCY INC.
Presents
A Complete Collection of Style Right Fashions for Women
"Watertown's Quality Store"
Exclusive But Not Expensive

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Complete Outfits for Boys
for Easter at
The Boys' Specialty Shop
137 Arsenal St.

Phone 949 419 Clay Street
MISS WILFREDA'S

Beauty Salon
FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
U.S. TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St. White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

TWO important items of the Spring wardrobes!
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Murray's
TAILORS
Alterations - Dyeing - Pressing
FRENCH DYE CLEANERS
Phone White Plains 2066
Call For and Deliver
363 MAMARONECK AVE., Near "Pix"

THREE STAR HOSIERY SHOP
CORSETS GLOVES UNDERWEAR
Smart Easter Accessories
207 MAIN STREET W. P. 7104

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

Matrix Shoes

Spring Styles now showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S
99 MAIN ST.

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

NIFFÉ
100 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 7270
DRESSES and SPORT CLOTHES
Made to Order
Alterations and Remodeling
Special Seamstress Dept. for reconditioning college and debutante wardrobes, repairing and making children's clothes, general household mending.
COLONY THEATRE BLDG.

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84. Scars. 2929

STUDEBAKER—Sales and Service
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
29 W. Post Road 340 Mamaroneck Ave.
WHITE PLAINS 8787

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

Spring Cleaning
should include care of the
Plumbing and Heating
apparatus in your home?
For Plumbing and Heating of all kinds Call
HENRY F. RAAB, Inc.
48 Lake St. W. P. 7740-1

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3368

YONKERS

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 3300 BEVERLY 3300
HASTINGS 1919

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Birds have a fascination for both the young juniors as well as the older juniors, and with the coming of spring the birds return to us bringing thoughts of flowers and soft summer days. If we but glance through our stamp album we find many beautiful birds chatting to us from all parts of the world.

I shall never forget the coming of the Kookaburra bird one day in a packet of stamps. The bird appears on the stamps of Australia, and the merry twinkle in his eye makes you want to join him in one of his catchy laughs. The Australians call him the Bushman's or Settler's Clock because his loud, raucous voice rings out at certain hours during the day near the Bushman's hut. The beautiful Lyre-bird is also pictured on the stamps of Australia.

New Zealand pictures on her stamps the funny little kiwi, a bird without wings and no distinct tail feathers, also the beautiful fantail and the tui or parson bird. The huia or sacred birds and the kea and kaka or hawk-billed parrots are likewise pictured on New Zealand stamps.

The American eagle appears on stamps of the United States.

Some other interesting birds pictured on postage stamps are the Wideawake tern, of Ascension Island; the flamingoes, of the Bahamas; the Booby birds, of the Cayman Islands; the condor, of Chile; the gannets, of Peru; the wild goose, of China, the king penguin, of Falkland Islands; the spoonbills, of French Morocco; the Quetzal, of Guatemala; the mythical Phoenix bird, of Japan and Manchukuo; the cranes, of Tanganyiki and Kenya; the Argus pheasant, of Labuan; the egret and plantain eater, of Liberia; the Bird of Paradise, of New Guinea and Papua, and the gompaw, of South West Africa.

There are many more birds pictured on stamps and each has a delightful story for you to learn as you collect these issues and become familiar with the names of the birds and their habits.

Bird pictures on stamps

Stamp News from Abroad

Canal Zone — A new 20-cent stamp, honoring Sydney B. Williamson, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and builder of the Pacific Locks and dam of the Panama Canal, will be placed on sale at all Canal Zone post offices on April 15, Mr. Williamson's birthday, according to announcement by the Bureau of Posts at Balboa Heights. This is the ninth in the permanent series of Canal Zone stamps issued in honor of Canal Builders.

Other men honored by this series of stamps are Col. William C. Gorgas, Col. George W. Goethals, Col. Harry F. Hodges, Major David DuB. Gaillord, Major William L. Sibert, Jackson Smith, Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau and Joseph C. S. Blackburn. The new stamp shows the portrait of Mr. Williamson, taken about 1910 during the period of most intense activity of Canal construction work under his supervision.

Colombia — General Santander will be honored by a special set of stamps this coming month. Five values are expected.

Jugoslavia—The second or Zagreb Postal Employees Charity set of semi-postal stamps is five in number. The 50p. plus 50p. shows the arrival of Thorval, the 1.00d. plus 1.00d. shows a picture of King Tomislav, the 1.50d. plus 1.50d. shows Matthew Gubac, the 2.00d. plus 2.00d. shows the Radich Brothers, and the 4.00d. plus 4.00d. shows a map of Jugoslavia.

Bahamas—From Nassau comes word that the "Sea Floor, Nassau, Bahamas," the world's only underwater post office, located in the Williamson Photosphere, will reopen March 23. John Ernest Williamson, founder of the post office and famous photographer of marine life, announces that the Sea Floor post office will be open from 11 a. m. to noon daily except Sundays and holidays, so that visitors may post their letters and postcards from Neptune's Parlor to their friends on land.

United States

The Post Office Department's philatelic truck will continue in Florida during the month of March. On March 1st it will be at Fort Lauderdale. Then it will visit, in order: Miami, Fort Myers, Punta Gorda, Sarasota, Bradenton, Tampa, Clearwater, St. Petersburg, Plant City, Lakeland, Dade City, Brooksville, Ocala, Gainesville, Lake City, winding up March 31st at Live Oak.

In Lighter Vein

Says the Office Sage—

Most secret societies are a good deal like an ice-cream cone. The farther you get into it, the less there is to it.

No Justice

Little Willie says there is no justice. Says the cat licks her paws, and gets praised for being neat; but when he licks his, he gets a lecture on table manners!

Taxi!

Ballard always had at his beck and call a fleet of bright yellow, high priced automobiles.—Chicago Tribune.

Who doesn't?—New Yorker.

Answering to It!

"What's the idea of calling your dog, 'Swindler'?"

"Oh, just fun. When I call him in the street, half the men almost jump out of their skins."—Kentish Mercury.

His Idea of Bills

Business Man: "I had a surprise this morning. I put on another suit, and in one of the pockets found a big roll of bills which I had entirely forgotten."

Pessimist: "Were any of them receipted?"—Grit.

That Long Walk Back

"It's no good, my lad," the officer said to a rather young recruit, "you couldn't possibly stand the long marches."

The youth's face dropped, and he looked so utterly miserable that the officer asked him what was the matter.

"Well, sir," he explained, "I walked 200 miles to get here and I can't bear the thought of walking back!"—Children's Newspaper.

Where Would You Find—

1. Georgia Tech?
2. Iraq?
3. Widener Library?
4. The state where the greatest number of Vice-Presidents were born?
5. Rio Negro?
6. The Metropolitan Opera House?
7. The West Point of Sweden?
8. Elmwood?
9. Cape Tormentine?
10. St. Gothard Tunnel?

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Party Fun

An April Fool Game

The players are told that a prize will be awarded to the one who can make the best drawing in the darkness, in accordance with instructions which will be given. After the lights have been turned off, give each player a "pencil" and "blank" piece of paper, with a magazine to serve as a writing surface. Now tell them to draw a picture of your house. After they have had time enough to attempt the drawing, ask them to put in your front walk. Next, the cars in front of the house. Finally, the guests themselves, coming up the walk. Now turn on the lights and exclaim in surprise as you look at the papers—all of them alike. The only marks are large printed letters spelling, "APRIL FOOL." The explanation lies in the fact that you had marked all of the papers before the party started, and had supplied "pencils" that were merely wooden skewers, sharpened to resemble pencils but not enough to tear the paper.—C. P., West Newton, Mass.

Brevities

Humorist: "The correct way of eating spaghetti is to wind it round the fork like wool," says a writer. The expert will never drop a single stitch in a whole skein.

Detroit News: The year opens with a couple of neglected opportunities in the publishing field. There is no digest of the digest magazines, or column that interprets the interpretive columns.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Atlanta, Georgia.
2. The Arab name for Mesopotamia.
3. The library at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., containing many unusual collections.
4. New York; eight: Vermont, Ohio, and Kentucky are next with three each.
5. Northern Brazil, South America. It flows into the Amazon and is 1400 miles long.
6. New York City.
7. The Karlaberg Military Academy just outside Stockholm.
8. The home and birthplace of James Russell Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
9. Northeastern New Brunswick, Canada.
10. A tunnel in the Alps connecting Goschenen with Airolo in Switzerland. It was opened in 1882, is 48,927 feet long, cost $23,800,000, and is now electrified.

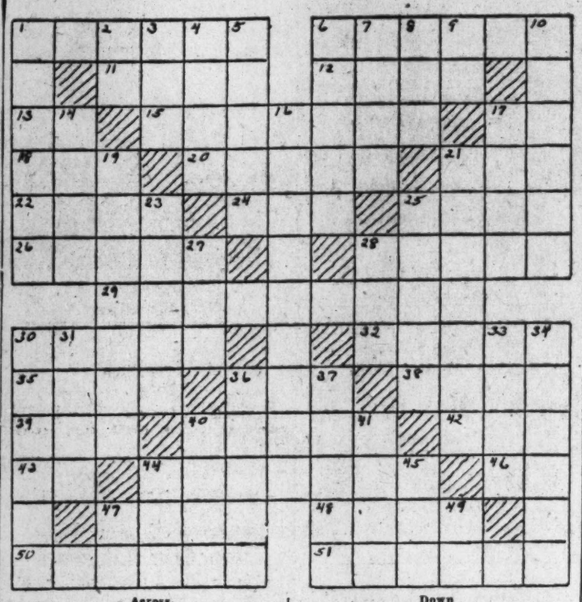
Daily Quotation

THE time for reasoning is before we have approached near enough to the forbidden fruit to look at it and admire.

—MARGARET PERCIVAL

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Wolfgang was first name of what composer?
6—Who was father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain?
11—What is a city of Texas?
12—Where would an Omani dwell?
13—What is the Nutmeg State (abbr.)?
15—Drury Lane was noted in 18th century for its what (sing.)?
17—What is symbol for chromium?
18—Who was Noah's second son?
20—What was Ada Crehan's stage name?
21—What is a salt lake of eastern Turkey, Asia?
22—What is a town of Venezuela?
24—What is a river of Poland?
25—What is a tooth of a fork?
26—What is a river of central Mexico?
28—What English silver coin was issued in reign of Edward III?
29—Who was father of 6 Across?
30—What is a monolith?
32—What is a commune of Spain?
35—Abraham dwelt in what?
36—Bitter vetch is what?
38—What is a kind of monkshood found in the Himalayas?
39—What is a commune of Belgium?
40—Frenchmen are sometimes called what?
42—What are letters of international signal of distress?
43—Symbol for manganese is what?
44—What do you call a native of Kursk?
46—What is symbol for nickel?
47—A picket is what?
48—What is a spot of earth or turf?
50—The sea onion is what?
51—What is a city of Persia?

Down

1—Who was the younger of Saul's two daughters?
2—Zoological Society (abbr.)?
3—What is a commune of France?
4—What river of Prussia flows to Rhine?
5—What grow in an arboretum?
6—Who was eldest son of Seir the Horite (Gen. 36:20)?
7—What word is used at end of a prayer?
8—Jasper is the birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
9—Half an em is what?
10—What is another name for a wasp?
14—Darnel of Bible times was what?
16—Whom did Esther marry?
17—What town of Bible days?
19—Joseph Smith founded what sect?
21—What is State flower of Rhode Island (pl.)?
23—What Theban goddess was feminine counterpart of Amen?
25—What is a commune of Marches, Italy?
27—Devoured.
28—Aeriform fluid is what?
30—What does a philatelist collect?
31—Where is Jellico (appr.)?
33—What is a river of Georgia, Asia, flowing to Black Sea?
34—Who was an Irish hero of third century, son of Finn MacCool?
36—What holds a painter's picture for exhibition?
37—Who is hero of various humorous narratives written by Judge T. C. Haliburton?
40—What birds are useful as scavengers about harbors (sing.)?
41—What is a seaport of northwestern Morocco?
44—What is a measure of Siam?
45—Where is Kragero (abbr.)?
47—What was an early bronze coin of China?
49—Decimeter (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Iron Gets Red When It is Heated?

All substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, are considered to be made up of a large number of minute particles known as molecules. A molecule is the smallest particle that can have all the properties of the substance of which it is a part.

The molecules of all substances are constantly in motion. If they ever stopped moving, the temperature of the substance would then be absolute zero (273° Centigrade below zero).

The temperature of a substance depends on the motion of its molecules. The more rapid and violent the motion, the higher the temperature. Also, when any two substances of different temperatures, which do not act chemically on each other, are brought together, the hotter one will lose heat to the cooler one until both are the same temperature.

When a rod of iron is held over a flame, heat from the flame begins to raise the temperature of the bar by increasing the speed of motion of the molecules of iron The movement of the molecules gives rise to waves of thermal radiations, much as the vibrating sides of a bell give rise to sound waves.

When the bar is merely warm, the thermal radiations sent out produce a sensation of heat when they strike a body which absorbs them. They do not produce a sensation of light, because the waves are longer than those of red light, the longest waves of visible light.

However, as the bar gets hotter, the motion of the molecules be-

comes more rapid and the thermal radiations are of shorter wavelength. When the wavelength of the thermal radiations becomes as short as the wavelength of red light, the iron begins to glow a dull red, because the movement of the heated molecules of iron sends for radiation which produce a sensation of light as well as a sensation of heat.

The hotter the iron becomes, the more brightly it will glow. This giving off of light by substances at high temperatures is the basis for the use of glowing hot filaments of wire in the familiar electric light bulbs.

W. P. Keasbey

Knocker and Peephole

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Tradition has it that fugitives from justice could obtain sanctuary once they had reached this knocker on the entrance to famous Durham Cathedral. It is supposed that those within could see the fugitive outside without opening the door simply by looking through the eyes of the monster.

Geographical Oddities

Transcontinental Fresh-Water Cruise

In 1925, John Edwin Hogg (writer of these articles) and Frank S. Wilton crossed North America from Astoria, Oregon, to New York City in an 18-foot motorboat. They went up the Columbia and Snake Rivers, made a short portage over the Continental Divide, and came down the Missouri River into the Mississippi. Going up the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, they got into the Great Lakes via the old Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Chicago Drainage Canal. Through the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain, and the Champlain Canal, they cruised down the Hudson to an enthusiastic reception at New York City's Columbia Yacht Club.

Without the slightest mishap, the boatmen navigated their tiny craft for 127 days through 5,682 miles of rivers, lakes, and canals. They touched or passed through 16 American states and two provinces of Canada. The two principal records established by this cruise of 14 years ago still stand: (1) The first and only all-water journey across the continent ever made by man, and (2) the longest continuous journey ever made in fresh water by a motor-driven surface craft.

"Bad Lands"

Asked why certain parts of Montana are known as "Bad Lands," an elderly cattleman living near the fringe of such an area replied: "Well, you can't grow anything on 'em; you can't run cattle on 'em; you can't even pasture a sheep on 'em!"

Go down the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Wolf Point and you'll find a stretch of "bad lands" which for 300 miles extends as far as 50 miles on each side of the river. Here is waste eclipsing anything else in the United States, an area of roughly 30,000 square miles almost devoid of human habitations, and with very little of anything to suggest a land that is actually a part of the United States.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help Along the Way

Launceston, Tasmania

Some years ago an ill-clad and out-at-elbows man came to a home on Windmill Hill and asked to see the master of the house. The man related to Mr. T— a story of inability to find work, and implored him to lend him five shillings, as his situation seemed desperate. There was something about the man's manner and appearance that appealed to Mr. T—, so he gladly gave him the small sum asked for.

Two years passed, and Mr. T— had entirely forgotten the incident, when one day a neatly dressed man presented himself at the house, and again asked for the master. "I don't suppose you remember me, sir," he said, "but I am the man to whom you lent five shillings two years ago; and I have now come to pay my debt. This is the first time I have been able to get back to Launceston, and as I did not know your name or address, I was unable to send the money to you." He added:

"Perhaps it may interest you to know, sir, that by your sympathy and kindness you saved my life, for the evening I came to you I was desperate, and had determined to end it all. Then I looked up and saw the light in your house on the top of the hill, and it somehow gave me a feeling of hope, and I thought to myself: I will try once more, and if I get help there, I will take it as a sign that I must go on. Well, sir, you did help me, and I decided that I must do my very best to pay you back, and thank you for your trust in me. A few days later I got a job which took me to a distant part of the island; but at last I am able to return to Launceston and repay the money that I owe you—I can never repay my debt of gratitude."

Truth vs. Bombs

"Man is man the world over. Broadcast truth can assuredly do better for every nation than the swiftest bombers."—Dr. Walford Davies.

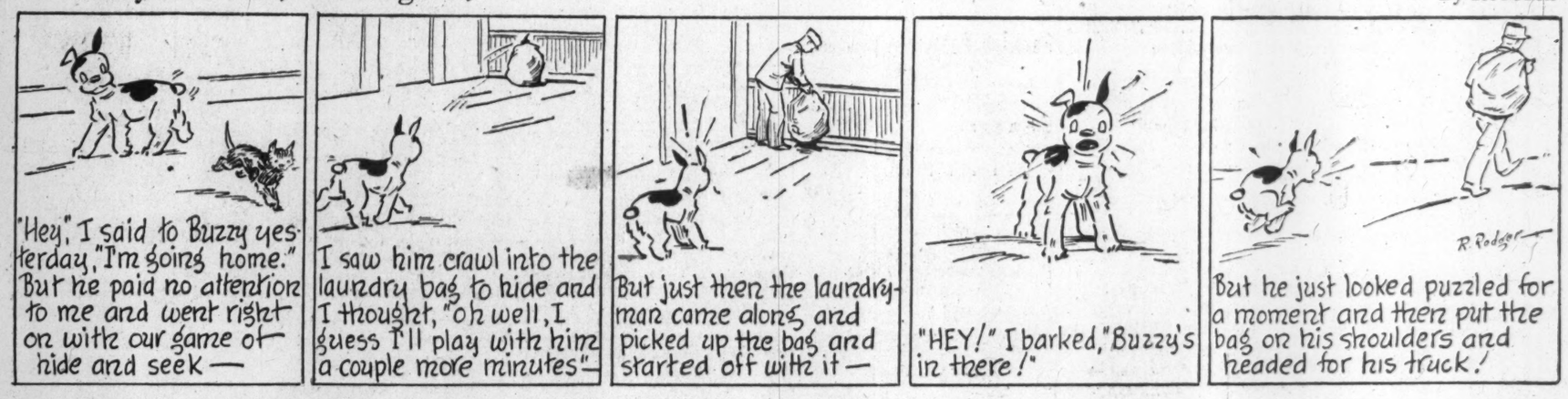
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Compromise*

By Le Pelley

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
OILING THE OLD ROLLER SKATES...
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE OLD SKIS ??
THE SNOW'S TOO STICKY... WHERE THERE IS ANY...
ANYWAY, I JUST FEEL LIKE ROLLER SKATING — —
WHY NOT COMPROMISE ?
I DON'T KNOW WHY I LET PEOPLE TALK ME INTO THINGS!
H. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey!*

By Rodgers


"Hey," I said to Buzzy yesterday, "I'm going home." But he paid no attention to me and went right on with our game of hide and seek —
I saw him crawl into the laundry bag to hide and I thought, "oh well, I guess I'll play with him a couple more minutes"—
But just then the laundryman came along and picked up the bag and started off with it —
"HEY!" I barked, "Buzzy's in there!"
But he just looked puzzled for a moment and then put the bag on his shoulders and headed for his truck!
R. Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Laughing Matter*

By The Hagers

?!
CAW
THE WAY THE QUARTETTE SANG MY SONG MADE EVERY NOTE I WROTE SOUND WRONG.
"NOW TAKE THE MUSIC HOME," I CRIED, "AND LEARN IT WELL." THE LOON REPLIED,
"IT'S MUCH TOO DOLEFUL. LET ME DO SOME MERRY SOUND EFFECTS FOR YOU.
A DEALER HAD MY 'LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH' RECORDED FOR THE PHONOGRAPH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dark Passage

It was the Queen Elizabeth's misfortune that her debut was planned for what turned out to be a war year. What a glamorous coming-out party would have been hers—the largest and loveliest lady ever to set forth on the Western Ocean—had she been launched a year sooner! Hers should have been a thrilling ceremony with millions of spectators at the quay to cheer.

Why didn't she wait patiently at home until the end of the war when the great ocean castles will be free to ply the Atlantic lanes once more, lighted from stem to stern, and laden with life and laughter? British officialdom says her 85,000-ton bulk was taking up valuable dock space at Clydebank. More likely the Admiralty feels there are too many pounds sterling tied up in one hull to tempt the wrath of prowling enemy bombers, and that the biggest and costliest superliner afloat will be better off alongside the Queen Mary in New York harbor for the duration of the war.

Altogether it was not a party-ish debut, but doubtless it was a wise one. And there is some pleasure in knowing that when it is over over there, the Queen Elizabeth can steam home again, take on her peacetime finery and embark on another maiden voyage.

What Will Italy Do?

That Italy could maintain an ambiguous position at least until one side had established a definite superiority over the other in Europe's war has been one of Rome's most obvious hopes.

At the outbreak of war there were many signs that Britain was asking Italy for a clarification of its attitude. One answer was Italy's reaffirmation of the Rome-Berlin axis and the German-Italian military alliance.

Thus in the dispute over British stoppage of Italian-borne coal cargoes from Germany, Britain is not dealing with a neutral. Nor do Italian assertions that Italy is standing by the rights of all neutrals in protesting to Britain really apply to the case. For Italy is not a neutral but a merely non-belligerent non-neutral.

From the neutral's point of view, Italy can hardly be described as a victim of discrimination on Britain's part, but rather as a beneficiary. It has been rather the neutrals themselves who have had occasion to protest over Italy's relation with the watch dog of the British blockade. For while giving moral support to the Allies' enemy, Italy has yet been permitted certain privileges which even genuine neutrals might not enjoy.

It is natural that Italian leaders, accustomed to "a lion of least resistance," are surprised and indignant over Britain's firm action. Italian surprise is explainable because Britain so far had sought to avoid aggravation of Italy's difficult economic condition. British policy, in fact, seemed designed to aid Italy in acquiring new business for its ships and new markets for its goods—at German expense.

Italian indignation is, of course, partly diplomatic. But Italian disappointment at not being able to land these shipments is due also to Italy's having invested so heavily in the cargoes. Some of this coal is reported to have been mined by Italians sent to Germany for that purpose, making it unnecessary for Germany to provide the man power to fill Italian orders. Moreover, this coal doubtless represents long overdue payments on German indebtedness to Italy under barter agreements.

Quite to be expected are the current hints from Rome that the British action is driving Italy toward the German camp. These are naturally coupled with references, such as Count Ciano's, to Britain's Mediterranean life-line and Italy's vaunted ability to snip it with submarines. Against these words must be set the facts of Italy's extreme vulnerability. Italian entry into the war, even on Germany's side, has sometimes seemed not wholly an unwelcome possibility to the Allies, since it would have offered them a front on which to attack Germany without running into the West Wall.

Then, too, few capable students of *Realpolitik* see much hope of Italy's improving its world position in the event of a German victory. Italian prestige may for the moment be brought into question by British action. But it would be endangered for generations by any Italian action that led to Russo-German dominance of the Continent. These considerations seem to promise that Italy's approach to the problem raised by Britain newly stiffened attitude will include no irrevocable step.

That Sinking Feeling

There is nothing much more disconcerting than to have the ground give way under one's feet. Some 2,000 persons in Shenandoah, Pa., experienced this sensation last Monday, and the sympathy of the nation goes out to them for the losses they have sustained to their homes and business buildings as the result of a settling of the earth over old anthracite mine diggings.

Others who have built their life's aspirations on some earthly prospect less tangible than houses and bank windows will know something of how it feels to have their hopes shaken. The earnest, selfless people who have worked to lay enduring bases of peace since the World War are doubtless daunted but not dismayed. So with the person who has almost idolized some friend or relative and discovered feet of clay. Or the one who has devoted years to training for a career or organizing a business only to find the times seemingly out of joint.

The people who live in the older coal mining communities know that cave-ins may occur if inadequate props have been left below or if diggers have "robbed the pillars" of coal that should support the roof. The great Teacher of the world left a parable about a man who built his house on a rock and another who built on sand. It sometimes is not easy in human affairs to tell whether the apparent rock one builds on may prove to be crumbling sandstone. But most of us know fairly well if we are letting unseen faults of character undermine our best laid plans; and all can find reliable criteria, if they seek, for putting down foundations of integrity and God-reliance on which one can enduringly build.

With One Eye Shut?

If it were not for the undoubted fact that the story was printed—or reprinted—in a McGuffey Reader back in the days when every goose was a swan and every lass a queen, we should certainly accuse the movie "historians" of inventing the tale. It's the story of the Dutch boy at the dike that we're talking about. Robert J. Casey writes to the Chicago Daily News from The Hague that the good Netherlanders never heard of the young hero of our childhood days. This is a blow. Must the nameless son of a burgher be relegated to a dusty place on the shelf with George Washington's debunked cherry tree and Mrs. O'Leary's cow?

But another generation probably will have as many myths to confuse it as this one, thanks to Hollywood. Consider these instances of cinematic trifling with history: Abraham Lincoln foils a band of lynchers at the door of a jail; Robert Fulton steals the engine for his Clermont off a ship forbidden to unload by the Embargo Act (neither ever happened); Jesse James robs trains because he is a sort of Robin Hood, Don Quixote, and Sir Galahad combined; and American pioneers of the 40's kneel down and sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (which was set to music in the 70's).

Perhaps when the cinema titlewriter authored "History Is Made at Night," he meant with one eye shut.

Limiting Highway Tolls

Like the gasoline tax, a highway toll charge is becoming increasingly popular among American States as an easy way of collecting funds from motorists for construction of roads. Similarly, tolls, like the gasoline tax, can and are being utilized for building highways that might not otherwise become immediately available through any other form of financing. Recognizing the need for adequate control of this new form of financing roads, the New York Court of Appeals in Albany has banned the 10-cent toll operative on the Hutchinson River Parkway during the last year.

Probably no other road tax was more illustrative of the inherent evils of toll highways than the Hutchinson Parkway levy. In the first place, it came so soon after the 10-cent toll imposed upon Connecticut's newly-completed Merritt Parkway as to invite charges of retaliation. Secondly, it exemplified the efforts of highway agencies to force motorists to pay a second time for roads which their money built originally.

The court ruling will undoubtedly serve to emphasize the legitimate part that tolls can play in the development of the nation's highway system, while focusing attention upon the future need for sensible application of such tolls only in the field of new and vitally essential road construction.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Letter From Finland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just translated a letter from a Finnish cousin of mine, received a few days ago. Parts of it move me very much, but then I happen to be Finnish myself.

Kuopio, Finland

Dear Kaarina:

The Russians apparently do not like our city. They have let us stay in peace since the air-raid alarm the first day of war. The outlook of the city has changed considerably, though. All the store windows are covered with boards, sandbags are here and there, and the parks are full of dug-outs.

We have become so used to the darkness that it feels almost strange now during the full moon. It felt safe during the first weeks of the war, because it was so dark; only the snow lightened up the streets a little. . . .

The fact that Molotov denies that Russia is at war with Finland has caused a lot of joking. The boys say that during all these "practice" maneuvers they have surely become efficient enough to fight in a real war. And one man, while looking at the great pile of guns and other weapons which the Finns got hold of, after a battle with the Russians, said that at least Russia is not wrong in saying that all neutral powers are giving Finland military help.

We older pupils as well as our teachers are very busy in the Civilian Safeguard Service. One of our teachers fell in the very first days of the war. It felt so awful, because he was the first one of those we personally know, to fall.

Now Kaija and I will go to the station to mail this letter, and hope that we won't get lost in the dark. We often wonder how we can manage a black-out during next summer; covering the windows won't do much good then. We have to hurry back to hear the latest news from the headquarters at 21 o'clock. Then we all gather around the radio, so that we couldn't miss a word, and we rejoice over announcements of each destroyed Russian tank and airplane; and we rush to the maps—we have two maps of whole Finland and one of Southern Finland on our wall—and we try to beat each other to find the places mentioned, and notice that the Russians are nearly always only near the border. . . .

Speaking of Mannerheim, I wonder if any of the other warring countries have a man so unanimously well liked as our Mannerheim. We feel secure, knowing that he is our leader. Even if he moved our troops to the shores of Bothnia all of a sudden, we would still say that he did it for the best. We all agree with the old women in the market place, who said: "Why should we worry as long as we have Mannerheim and God, and Russia hasn't got either."

As long as we have them both, no one will get this country. (Signed) ANJA

Boston (MRS.) KAARINA BJAREBY

CCC Dollars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The well-merited commendation which you gave recently to the Civil Conservation Corps in your series "The World at Your Fireside" was appreciated by all who know of the valuable work being done by the CCC enrollees and their directing personnel.

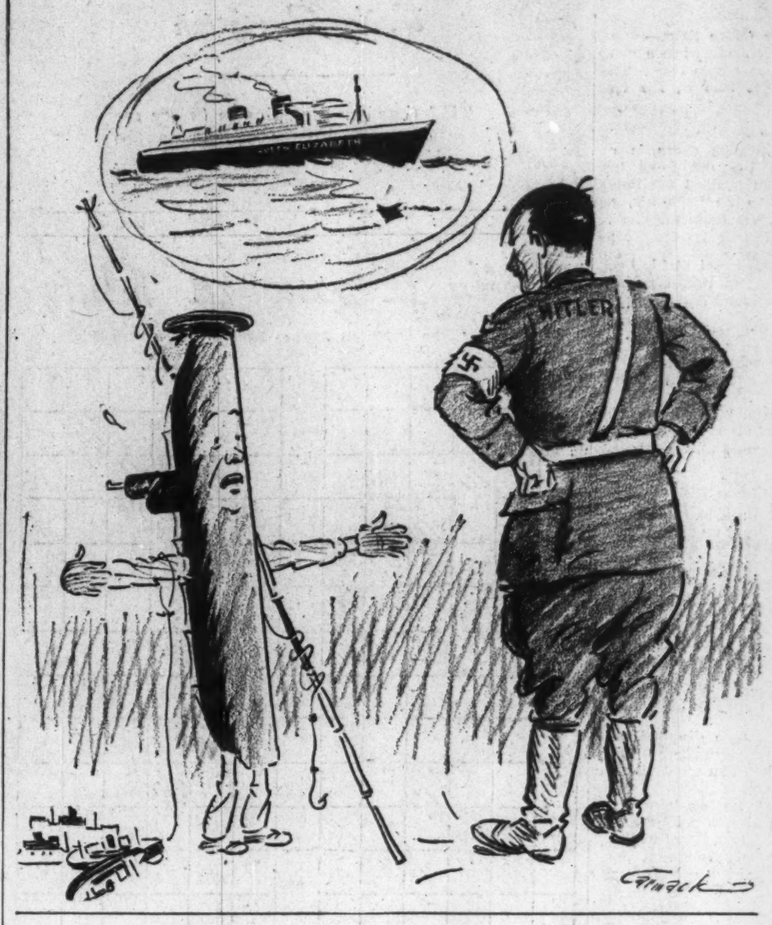
If the American people consider value received for each dollar of public funds spent it would not seem likely they would consent to any curtailment of this constructive service.

A letter in your columns recently spoke of the need of detailing CCC enrollees for work and agricultural education on the farms. In view of the fact that 176,000 young men applied for admission to the CCC during the last enrollment and that only 67,000 were accepted, it is plain that thousands of our young men are ready and willing to enlist for such work. Therefore let us enlarge and diversify such opportunities for the boys—and the girls, too—of today.

(MRS.) A. S. LAY

Rosedale, Gig Harbor, Wash.

The One That Got Away



Trade Is a Two-Way Street

As a lifelong Republican, I am impressed with the importance of renewing the legislation for the Hull Trade Agreements. Further, I venture to express the hope that my Republican friends will avoid making a party issue of this pending measure. The real question is: Shall we, or shall we not, make every reasonable effort to maintain and upbuild our foreign trade?

Up to almost the end of the World War, America was a debtor country. For that reason, quite aside from the question of protecting and building up infant industries as an offset to lower wages and poorer living standards abroad, it was natural and proper that America should seek a favorable balance of trade.

It was about 1916 that America's situation reversed itself. We bought back our debts, we began to build ocean carriers, we undertook more insurance for our own account. As creditor instead of debtor the natural course would have been for us straightway to begin cautiously to lower our tariffs and to encourage imports, to follow President McKinley's advice and to make trade more of a two-way street.

Well, as a matter of fact, what did we do? Loosen up? Let the bars down? Encourage foreign trade through a reasonable lowering of tariffs, and so encourage foreign nations to become better customers?

Not at all. First came the Fordney-McCumber Tariff in 1922, which jacked our duties up to an all-time high.

But America had not yet learned its lesson. In 1929 a tariff bill was introduced in Congress for the declared purpose of assisting the farmers. . . .

But, of course, when the subject was once broached Pandora's box flew wide open and all sorts of industries began clamoring for higher duties. The result was the hodge-podge Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930. That was the last straw. That act did indeed raise our tariff barriers as never before and in many directions constituted almost an embargo on foreign goods. But its far worse consequences were its evil effects on the whole world of international trade. A score of nations, looking across the oceans and seeing that the most powerful country on the globe, with its immense resources, had felt it necessary to build up higher tariff barriers immediately followed America's example. And there developed the vicious circle of higher tariff barriers all around, quotas, embargoes and so forth, with the resultant breakdown in international trade that we have witnessed throughout the last decade, which unquestionably has been one of the factors contributing to the rivalries and bitterness preceding the outbreak of European war.

We may well ask ourselves what sort of world we are going to find ourselves in after the war ends. We may be sure that it will be a groggy one and hard to keep on its feet at all unless we take this time to encourage our foreign trade on the greatest scale possible—our own foreign commerce and international trade generally. That is the reason that I advocate so strongly the continuation today of the Hull trade policy. Thus our only sensible course is to make every effort to welcome a flow of trade not with our own country alone, but all over the world. With this flood coming in, all the ships now stranded on high-sand tariff barriers will be floated off and there will be prosperity all around.—Thomas W. Lamont in *Collier's*.

Unlabored Musings

11. How to Economize

The very suggestion of economy is enough to make the average man bridle with indignation. He feels a positive distaste for the odious word and refuses to have anything to do with it. This business of cutting down expenditure, he protests, is being overdone; besides, if everyone stopped spending what would happen to trade? The things that he happens to like are his own affair, he thinks, and no one has the right to interfere with the way he spends his money.

Yet as a professedly good citizen his desire is to uphold the Government, even if the Government spending is not exactly to his liking. Anyhow he is not prepared to start or take part in a revolution. Presently this Government is going to present him with his share of the bill for these expenditures, and this share is going to be estimated according to the size of his income. Government taxes unfortunately take precedence over personal expenditures, and in order to pay them something has to be saved from the latter. Hence, the need not to feel too irritated when someone (perhaps his own self) whispers to him, "You must economize!" No, it is a problem that, if firmly grasped, instead of giving the sting of the nettle may afford the silken sense of self-denial rewarded, and the astonishing revelation that nothing worth while has after all been given up.

But there are still some lions in the path—arguments that are very perturbing. This one, for instance: Economy is well enough in its way but it doesn't mean cutting down expenditure at all. It means a wise ordering of your expenditures, and if your expenditures are wise and right, to start cutting down would be a misapplication of the word "economy," and a true metaphysician would counter such a suggestion by increasing rather than reducing his expenditure. This shakes the average man. He feels sure his expenditures are wise and right.

According to this argument then they would be wiser and righter if he increased them; so what! Just in time he remembers that the bankruptcy courts are replete with evidence of the devastating effects which result from following this insidious line of argument. As well might one say that because one has a good appreciation of art this entitles him to lift from the walls of a picture gallery any picture on exhibition there to which he happens to have taken a fancy.

On the ill-conceived ground that a kind Providence intended an equal share of all material things for all His children, the early Christians tried to put into practice the idea of having all things in common. "Neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own." This experiment is only referred to once and seems to have been abandoned, for its immediate sequel was the incident with Ananias and Sapphira—one of the most tragic episodes in the record of the Acts. The fact is that dishonesty cannot receive absolution for evading a course which honesty compels one to admit to be necessary.

Our friend, therefore, returns to the inescapable fact that his income is based on considerations that are personal to himself, and that expenditures have to be met out of that income. The first thing he must do therefore is to shake off his irritation at the sound of the word economy, and apply himself to some hard thinking and practical reasoning on the subject. He recalls three words—and only three words—from a parable of the Master: "wasted his substance." These set him on a new train of thought.

To what extent, he asks himself, are the expenditures which I have come to think of as normal merely evidences of pride, the necessity of keeping up with the Joneses, or of cutting a certain figure in the social environment in which I move? Can it be that mere foolishness and self-indulgence have been responsible for so much of my expenditure? Is this what wasting one's substance means?

Let's steal away on tiptoe lest we disturb his train of thought, now that at last he is being honest with himself. It's probably going to result in some useful economies anyhow.

CENTURION

The Bookshelf

A Pacifist in Wartime

With Britain fighting for its existence Whitehall has not thought it necessary to prevent the publication here of a book of typical pacifist propaganda. Four one-time Opposition Ministers of State have even recommended the author for the Nobel Peace Prize. The book is THIS WAY TO PEACE, by George Lansbury (London: Rich and Cowan Ltd. 3s.).

The four former Ministers whose names have appeared in London newspapers as sponsoring Mr. Lansbury's candidature for the Nobel Peace Prize are all persons of weight. They are Lord Sankey, who was Lord Chancellor, 1929-35; Lord Ponsonby, who was Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, 1924; Sir William Jowitt, who was Attorney General, 1929-32, and Mr. W. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, 1929-31.

The nature of the pacifism which Mr. Lansbury preaches may be seen from the following extracts: "We passive resisters," he writes, "know quite well that for a time dictators and oppressors appear to triumph. We have seen this in national and international disputes, it is the penalty the innocent pay because the multitude accept things as they are. We cannot accept the orders of any Government to go out and slay others."

Mr. Lansbury does not shirk the probable results of the policy he advocates. "If because we disarmed," he writes, "the Germans marched into Britain as they did into Czechoslovakia, those of us who refused to obey their laws would be executed or imprisoned. . . . Our country may be invaded. Even so, we are sure the way out is passive resistance, enduring suffering, what evil conditions we must, confident and sure the result of suffering and loss will lead others to join us in our resistance of violence, war, and all its horrors."

Mr. Lansbury's philosophy seems utopian to the majority of the people of Britain. But his sincerity and good intentions are so widely appreciated that, dreamer as he admits himself to be regarded by those who oppose his views, there is probably no more generally respected figure on the Opposition side of the House of Commons.

He was leader of the Labor Party from 1931 to 1935. His giving up that position of importance and influence was due not to any falling off in the personal regard entertained for him by his followers but to the fact that he was too independent to subordinate his own judgment to that of others. His present book is so full of good feeling and human sympathy as to disarm many who might otherwise regard it as harmful to the cause for which Britain and France have gone to war.

E. C. C.

The Wide Horizon

The Aim of Education

By Robert M. Hutchins

President of the University of Chicago

From an address to the Phi Beta Kappa at New Haven, Conn.

The world is probably closer to disintegration now than at any time since the fall of the Roman empire. If there are any forces of clarification and unification left, they had better be mobilized instantly, or all that we have known as western civilization may vanish.

Or if we assume that the United States can stand alone while the world goes to pieces, we must grant that our country is afflicted with problems which, though apparently insoluble, must be solved if this nation is to be preserved or to be worth preserving. These problems are not material problems. We may have faith that the vast resources of our land and the technological genius of our people will always produce a supply of material goods adequate for the maintenance of that interesting fiction, the American Standard of Living. Our problems are moral, intellectual, and spiritual. The paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty illustrates the nature of our difficulties. This paradox will not be resolved by technical skill or scientific data. It will be resolved, if it is resolved at all, by wisdom and goodness.

Now wisdom and goodness are the aims of education. How can it be otherwise? Wisdom and goodness are the end of human life. If you dispute this, you are at once entering upon metaphysical controversy; for you are disputing the nature of being and the nature of man. This is as it should be. How can we consider man's destiny unless we ask what he is? How can we talk about preparing men for life unless we know what the end of life may be? At the base of education, as at the base of every human activity, lies metaphysics.

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So it is with [physical] science. As Dr. H. S. Burr of the Yale Medical School has put it, and nobody has put it better: "One of the primitive assumptions of science is that we live in a universe of order; order determined by and controlled through, the operation of fundamental principles capable of elucidation and reasonably exact definition. This assumption states that there is a metaphysics, a body of universal laws which can be grasped by the human intellect and utilized effectively in the solution of human problems."

So it is with ethics and politics. We want to lead the good life. We want the good State as a means to that life. Once more, in order to find the good life and the good State, we must inquire into the nature of man and the ends of life. The minute we do that we are metaphysicians in spite of ourselves. Moreover, if ethics is the science of human freedom, we must know at the beginning whether and in what sense man is free. Here we are metaphysicians once again. And the soundness of our moral conclusions depends on whether we are good metaphysicians or bad ones. So the more preposterous positions of Mill's Essay on Liberty originate in his mistaken or inadequate analysis of the doctrine of free will; and Aristotle's defense of natural slavery results from his failure to remember that according to Aristotelian metaphysics there can be no such thing as a natural slave.

So it is with education. Here the great criminal was Mr. Eliot, who applied his genius, skill, and longevity to the task of robbing American youth of their cultural heritage. Since he held that there were no such things as good or bad subjects, his laudable effort to open the curriculum to good ones naturally led him to open it to bad ones and finally to destroy it altogether. So today, it is possible to get an education in an American university, though a man would have to be so bright and would have to know so much to get it that he wouldn't really need it.

Our university graduates have far more information and far less understanding than in the colonial period. And our universities present themselves to our people in this crisis either as rather ineffectual trade schools or as places where nice boys have a nice time under the supervision of nice men in a nice environment.

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All this is the result of bad metaphysics or of no metaphysics other than that of an instinctive variety. The crucial error is that of holding that nothing is any more important than anything else, that there is no order of goods and no order in the intellectual realm. There is nothing central and nothing peripheral, nothing primary and nothing secondary, nothing basic and nothing superficial. The curriculum goes to pieces because there is nothing to hold it together. Triviality, mediocrity, and vocationalism take it over because we have no standard by which to judge them. We have nothing to offer as a substitute for a sound curriculum except talk of personality, "character," and great teachers, the slogans of educational futilitarianism.

We see, then, that metaphysics plays a double part in higher education. By way of their metaphysics educators determine what education they shall offer. By way of their metaphysics their students must lay the foundations of their moral, intellectual, and spiritual life. By way of metaphysics, for example, I arrive at the conclusion that the aim of education is wisdom and goodness and that studies which do not bring us closer to this goal have no place in a university. If you would take a different view, you must show that you have a better metaphysics. By way of metaphysics students may recover a rational view of the universe and of their role in it. If you deny this proposition you are taking the responsibility of asserting that a rational view of the universe and one's role in it is worse than an irrational one or none at all.

All I have been saying comes down to this: Philosophical studies must be central in a university. The letters Phi Beta Kappa, I am told, are the initials of the Greek words meaning Philosophy the Guide of Life. I assume that Phi Beta Kappa can be relied on to insist on a kind of education which may offer some hope of solving our moral, intellectual, and spiritual problems, that may help us to avert the threatened disintegration of our world, and that may give us at last the higher learning in America.